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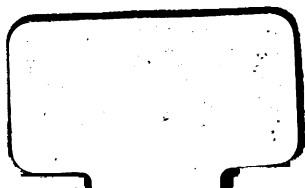
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THE BOOK
OF
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY,

BY
CHARLES BAKER,

AUTHOR OF

"THE BOOK OF BIBLE CHARACTERS,"

"A TABULAR VIEW OF THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY," &c.

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MDCCCLXXXII.



(ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.)

Gen. xii. 1-3.

"GET THEE OUT OF THY COUNTRY,
AND FROM THY KINDRED,
AND FROM THY FATHER'S HOUSE,
UNTO A LAND WHICH I WILL SHEW THEE:"

Deut. viii. 7-10.

"THE LORD THY GOD BRINGETH THEE INTO A GOOD LAND,
A LAND OF BROOKS AND WATER,
OF FOUNTAINS AND DEPTHS
THAT SPRING OUT OF VALLEYS AND HILLS;

A LAND OF WHEAT AND BARLEY,
AND VINES, AND FIG-TREES, AND POMEGRANATES;
A LAND OF OIL-OLIVE AND HONEY;
A LAND WHEREIN THOU SHALT EAT BREAD WITHOUT SCARCENESS;"

Deut. xxxii. 8.

"WHEN THE MOST HIGH DIVIDED TO THE NATIONS THEIR INHERITANCE;
WHEN HE SEPARATED THE SONS OF ADAM,
HE SET THE BOUNDS OF THE PEOPLE
ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL."

P R E F A C E.

This little work on Bible Geography has been compiled to supply a want which many must have felt in the course of their instructions to the young on Scriptural subjects. Larger and more expensive works exist, to which the Compiler has been much indebted, particularly "Wells's Scripture Geography" and Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures;" but works of this description though of the greatest value for Teachers, are not, from their extent and price, calculated for the daily study of pupils.

For a long time the contents of this little work have been taught from manuscript copies, and from the interest the pupils have shewn in the lessons the Compiler is satisfied that young persons will always feel more interest in the relation of **EVENTS** connected with certain **PLACES** than in any dry, descriptions of those places. The chapters of Fuller's "Holy War" which contain his "Pisgah Glance of Palestine," have for all readers a high interest chiefly arising from this circumstance; and this blending of local **Facts** with dry names, which has been long applied to ordinary Geographical teaching, cannot be without a good effect in imparting and realizing the **Events** and **Places** connected with **Sacred History**.

iv.

The meaning of Proper Names is often highly significant, and full of instruction. To have introduced these meanings however in the expositive portion of the work, would in many instances have interrupted the narrative and increased the bulk of the volume. They are therefore introduced in the Interrogative part, and alluded to in the Questions where they are found to bear upon the matter contained in the narrative. They have been chiefly drawn from Cruden.

The favourable consideration which HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK has been pleased to extend to the Compiler's "Tabular View of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Old Testament," will induce him to use every means to retain the good opinion of his Grace; and this he is persuaded he shall best accomplish by rendering his little works available by their correctness and practical utility to the great ends of Scriptural Education.

CHARLES BAKER.

EASTFIELD HOUSE, DONCASTER,

JULY 1. 1843.

THE BOOK
OF
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.—THE OLD TESTAMENT.

ABANA, one of the chief rivers of Damascus, it descended from Mount Hermon, flowed through the city and divided it into two parts. When Naaman, the leper, and the captain of the Syrian army was told by Elisha to go and wash seven times in the Jordan, he said to his servants, "Are not Abana and Pharrhar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" (2 Kings v. 12.)

ABARIM, a chain of rocky, sterile mountains to the East of Jordan; among them were Nebo, Pisgah, and Peor. The Israelites had several encampments near these mountains, on their way to Canaan. It was to some of these mountains that Balak, king of Moab, took Balaam to curse the Israelites. (Deut. xxxii. 49; Num. xxiii. 28.)

ABEL, a place in the tribe of Judah, near Bethshemesh; named Abel, on account of the people who were struck dead for looking into the Ark of God. (1. Sam. vi. 18.)

ABEL-BETH-MAACHA, a city of Naphtali to which Sheba fled after he had caused a rebellion against David; he was pursued by Joab, who demanded his head from the inhabitants. (2 Sam. xx. 14-22.) Eighty years after, the city was taken by Benhadad, (1 Kings xv. 20.) and 260 years after, it was destroyed by Tiglath-pileser, who carried away the people captives into Assyria. (2 Kings xv. 29.)

ABEL MEHOLAH, a town in western Manasseh, to which the army of the Midianites went when put to flight by Gideon. (Judges vii. 22.) This town was the birth-place of the prophet Elisha. (1 Kings xix. 16.)

ABEL-KERAMIN, a village of the Ammonites, called the plain of the vineyards, where that people were discomfited by Jephthah. (Judges xi. 33.)

ABEL-MIZRAIM, a place on the east of the Jordan to which the Egyptians accompanied the sons of Jacob when they conveyed their father's body to Canaan for burial. It was called Abel-mizraim by the Canaanites, its previous name was the threshing-floor of Atad. (Gen. l. 11.)

ABEL-SHITTIM, a city in the plains of Moab, a few miles east of the Jordan, where the Israelites were seduced by the Moabitish women to worship Baal-peor; for which sin 24,000 were slain in one day. (Num. xxv. 9 ;

xxxiii. 49.) Shittim-wood, of which the ark of God was made grew in abundance near this place. (Ex. xxv. 10.)

ACCAD, one of the five cities in the land of Shinar said to have been built by Nimrod, the founder of the Assyrian empire, and called "the beginning of his kingdom." (Gen. x. 10.)

ACCHO, a celebrated city and sea-port in Asher, ; it was a place of great strength, from which the Canaanites were never extirpated. (Judges i. 31.) It was afterwards called Ptolemais, and is now called Acre. It is situated on the bay of Acre and is about 70 miles north of Jerusalem.

ACCRABATENE, a district of Judea at the south of the Déad Sea, near Idumea, it is mentioned (Joshua xv. 3.) as the southern extremity of Judah.

ACHMETHA, the capital of Media, in which the decree of Cyrus for the rebuilding of Je-

Jerusalem and the temple, was found in the time of Darius. (Ezra vi. 2.) The city was also called Ecbatana, and is now called Hamadan.

ACHOR, a valley near Jericho where Achan and his family were all stoned by the command of Joshua, because he had taken of the spoils of Jericho, contrary to the commands of God. (Joshua vii. 26 ; xv. 7.)

ACHSHAPH, a city near the coast of Asher, the king of which was conquered by Joshua. (Joshua xii. 20 ; xix. 25.)

ACHZIB, the name of two towns in Canaan, one in Asher, and the other in Judah. The prophet Micah speaks of the people of Achzib in Judah, as having deceived the kings of Israel during the Assyrian invasion. (Josh. xv. 44 ; Micah i. 14.)

ADDON, a place in the land of the captivity, whence those who returned to Israel could not shew their father's house whether or not they belonged to Israel. (Neh. vii. 61.)

ADMAH, one of the cities of the vale of Siddim that was destroyed together with the other cities of the plain, by fire from heaven, and was afterwards overwhelmed with the waters of the Dead Sea. (Gen. xiv. 2.) There was also a fenced city of this name in Naphtali. (Josh. xix. 36.)

ADULLAM, a city of Judah whose king was killed by Joshua. (Josh. xii. 15.) In a cave near this city David hid himself from Saul; he was joined there by about 400 men, who are described as the discontented, the distressed, and the debtors, and also by some valiant Gadites. (1 Sam. xxii. 1. 2.) The city was nearly destroyed in the wars of the Israelites; but was rebuilt by Rehoboam. (2 Chron. xi. 7.) It was afterwards taken and plundered by the army of Sennacherib in the reign of Hezekiah. (Micah i. 15.)

ADUMMIM, a town and mountain in Benjamin, on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho,

It was much infested by robbers. (Josh. xv. 7; xviii. 17; Luke x.)

AFRICA, one of the five great divisions of the earth, it is not mentioned by this name in Scripture, but is spoken of as the Land of Ham, in several of the Psalms. It was peopled by the descendants of Ham. Egypt was its most celebrated country; the other countries of Africa mentioned in the Scriptures were Ethiopia and Libya.

AI, a small river of Babylon, the situation of which is not known, where Ezra assembled the captive Jews on his way to Jerusalem, and where he held a solemn fast. (Ezra viii. 15, 21, 31.)

AI was a city of ancient Canaan, between which and Bethel Abraham pitched his tent and built an altar. (Gen. xii. 8; xiii. 3.) At the taking of Ai, under Joshua, the Israelites were at first discomfited, in consequence of Achan having stolen from the spoils of Jericho, a

Babylonish garment, a wedge of gold, and 200 shekels of silver contrary to the Divine command. After Achan's punishment Ai was taken, the inhabitants destroyed, the king hanged, and the city burnt. (Josh. vii. viii.) The city was rebuilt by the Benjamites, and afterwards destroyed by Sennacherib.

AJALON. There were several cities of this name and a valley; it was probably over the valley of Ajalon in the territory of Dan where the moon stood still at the command of Joshua, until the Israelites had avenged themselves on their enemies. (Joshua x. 12.) Ajalon in Dan, was a Levitical city; to this city Saul's army pursued the Philistines. (1 Sam. xiv. 31.) Another Ajalon, in Benjamin, was fortified by Rehoboam; another was in Ephraim, and another in Zebulun.

ALLUSH was an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness of Shur, and the next after Dophkah. (Num. xxxiii. 13.)

MEMON-DIBLATHAIM, a small town near Moab, where the Israelites formed an encampment before crossing the Jordan. (Num. xxxiii, 46.) Many years after, it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. (Jerem. xlviii. 22.)

MALEK was a mountain in Ephraim, on which the city Pirathon was built. Abdon, one of the judges was of this city and was buried in it. (Judges xii. 15.)

AMALEKITES, a very powerful people who were enemies of the Israelites; they were descendants of Esau, their country was south of Canaan, in Arabia Petrea. Of this people, the first that warred against Israel, God said to Moses, "I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven;" (Exodus xvii. 14.) and Balaam predicted that they should perish for ever. (Numbers xxiv. 20.) When the Israelites were passing to Canaan they were opposed by the Amalekites, who were discomfited. (Exodus xvii. 8-13)

The Amalekites were defeated by Gideon (Judges vi. vii. viii) and again by Saul, who spared Agag, their king; for this he was reproved by Samuel, and God rejected him from being king. (1 Sam. xv. 7-33.) About twenty years after, they were conquered by David, (2 Sam. i. 1) and finally exterminated in the reign of Hezekiah. (1 Chron. iv. 43.) Haman, the great enemy of the Jews in Persia, in the time of Ahasuerus, was an Amalekite.

AMMONITES, descendants of Ammon, one of the sons of Lot, they dwelt on the east of the Jordan, they were enemies of the Israelites, and were defeated by Jephthah, and by Saul. It was Nahash, the king of the Ammonites, who required the men of Jabesh-gilead to shew their obedience to him by allowing him to thrust out all their right-eyes. (1 Sam. xi. 2.) Hanun, the son of Nahash abused the messengers, whom David sent to condole with him on the death of his father, Nahash; and David sent Joab with an

army against him and defeated him. (2 Sam. viii.) The Ammonites were made tributary to Uzziah. Their chief city was Rabbath.

AMORITES, the descendants of Emer or Amor, the fourth son of Canaan; they were enemies of the Israelites, and they inhabited the mountainous tracts to the east and west of the Dead Sea. Moses conquered them and slew their kings, Sihon and Og; (Num. xxi. 21-33) their territory on the east of the Dead Sea was afterwards occupied by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and that on the west by the tribe of Judah.

ANAB, a town in the hill country of Judah near which Joshua put to death some Amorites of gigantic stature. (Josh. ii. 21; xv. 50.)

ANAKIM, a gigantic tribe who lived in some parts of Canaan; the unbelieving spies saw them and were afraid of them. (Num. xiii. 33.) Hebron and Debir were

probably their chief cities. Caleb expelled them from Hebron, and his nephew, who became his son-in-law, Othniel, expelled them from Debir. (Josh. xiv. 12-14; 15.)

ANATHOTH, a levitical city, and a city of refuge in the tribe of Benjamin. (1 Chron. vi. 60.) Abiathar, the deposed high-priest was confined at Anathoth by Solomon. (1 Kings ii. 26.) Jeremiah, the prophet, was a native of this place. A few of the inhabitants of this town who returned from the Babylonish captivity rebuilt it.

ANTI-LIBANUS, a chain of mountains north of Canaan, in Syria, where the Jordan rises; there is another chain westward, separated by a wide valley, and parallel with it, called Libanus or Lebanon. (Josh. xi. 17.)

APHEK, there are several cities of this name mentioned in the bible. At Aphek in Judah the Philistines encamped when they took the ark of God which had been brought from Shiloh. (1 Sam. iv.) At Aphek in the valley of Jez-

reel, king Saul fell, his army being near Gilboa. (1 Sam. xxix. 1.) Aphek in Syria was one of the chief cities in the kingdom of Benhadad; the Syrians being beaten near this place by Ahab and his army, rushed into their city, when the city walls fell upon them and crushed 27,000. (1 Kings xx. 26, 29, 30.)

AR, the chief city of Moab, called also Rabbath-Moab, and Ariel was situated on the river Arnon, it was burnt by Sihon, king of the Amorites; (Num. xxi. 28) it was also pillaged and destroyed by the Assyrians under Shalmaneser. (Isa. xv. 1.)

ARABIA, a large country in the South and East of Canaan, and to the East of Egypt. It was principally inhabited by the descendants of Ishmael. It includes *Arabia Petrea*, *Arabia Felix*, and *Arabia Deserta*. In the reign of Jehoshaphat, the Arabians paid him a yearly tribute of 7700 sheep and as many goats. (2 Chron. xvii. 11.)

ARABIA PETREA, was so named from its chief city Petra; it is to the north of the Red Sea, and includes the wilderness of Sinai. Its character is rocky mountains, and sandy plains. Uz, the land of Job was in this country. Here, Moses kept the flocks of Jethro, and saw the burning bush on Mount Horeb, that was not consumed, when he was commissioned to go and deliver the Israelites from their slavery—here, the pillars of cloud and fire guided the Israelites, and to this country Elijah fled from the persecutions of Jezebel. (Ex. iii. 2-4; 1 Kings xix. 8.)

ARABIA FELIX, this part of Arabia extends along the coast of the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean; it is fertile, and produces odoriferous shrubs, fragrant gums, frankincense, myrrh, and cassia. The Queen of Sheba is said to have reigned over a part of this country. The fleets of Solomon and Hiram frequented its seas and traded in its towns.

ARABIA DESERTA, extends eastward to the

ARABIAN GULF, northward to Syria, and southward to the Indian Ocean. It is chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes of Arabs who live by robbery and plunder; they are descendants of Ishmael who was to be a wild man, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him." (Gen. xvi. 12.)

ARAD, a small kingdom, south of Judah; its king opposed the Israelites on their march to the Promised Land, and took some of them prisoners. They afterwards defeated him, desolated the country, and destroyed the towns of Arad. (Numb. xxi. 1-3.)

ARAM, a name often given to Syria, and so called from the fifth son of Shem who was the father of the Syrians. (Gen. x. 22.)

ARARAT, a celebrated mountain of Armenia on which the Ark of Noah rested after the deluge; (Gen. viii. 4.) its summit is said to be 17,000 feet above the level of the sea and is always covered with snow.

ARBA, a name given to the ancient city of Hebron. *See Hebron.*

ARGOB, a fruitful district in Bashan which contained not less than sixty cities and which was called Havoth-jair (Deut. iii. 4. 14); (1 Kings iv. 13); also a place in Samaria where Pekah assassinated Pekaiah. (2 Kings xv. 25.)

ARKITES, descendants of Canaan, who inhabited Arca in Phœnicia, at the foot of Mount Lebanon. (Gen. x. 17.)

ARMENIA, an extensive country between the southern portion of the Caspian Sea, and Syria, and Asia Minor. Mount Ararat was in Armenia; where the Ark rested, and God made a covenant with Noah, never more to destroy the earth by a flood,—where Ham behaved undutifully to his father, and the subjection of his descendants was foretold,—whence the descendants of Noah departed to Shinar, and

where Noah probably died. (Gen. viii. ix, x, xi.) The two sons of Sennacherib escaped into Armeuia after they had slain their father. (2. Kings xix. 37.)

ARNON, a river of Palestine which rises in the mountains of Gilead and falls into the Dead Sea; it divided the country of the Amorites from that of the Moabites. Balak met Balaam near this river; (Numb. xxii. 36.) and the battle between the Israelites under Moses, and the Amorites under Sihon, was fought near it. (Deut. ii. 24-37.)

AROER, several cities of this name are mentioned in the Bible; the principal of them was near the Arnon, it was first possessed by the Moabites, then by the Amorites, then by the tribe of Reuben. (Josh. xiii. 16.)

ARPAD, or **ARPHAD**, a city of Syria; Sennacherib's general boasted of having destroyed Arphad, or the idols of Arphad. (2. Kings xviii. 34.)

ASHDOD, a city of Philistia in the tribe of Dan, near Gaza, where there was a celebrated temple to Dagon. Here Hophni and Phinehas were slain, and the Ark of God was taken by the Philistines. The Ark was placed in the temple of Dagon and the idol was twice found, fallen to the ground before it. (1. Sam. v.) Tartan the Assyrian general under Sennacherib took the city, and put a garrison of soldiers in it. (Isa. xx. 1.) It was about thirty-four miles west of Jerusalem.

ASHDOTH-PISGAH, a city of Reuben situated in the fertile country at the foot of Mount Pisgah, near the springs of Pisgah. (Josh. xii. 3.)

ASHER the division of the promised land belonging to the tribe of Asher; the eighth son of Jacob, whose mother was Zilpah, the handmaid of Leah; it was in Phœnicia, and was bounded on the west by the Mediterranean

Sea, on the north by Mount Libanus, on the south by Mount Carmel, and on the east by the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali. This province produced abundance of grain, wine and oil. Its cities were important, its sea-ports were Acre, Achzib, and Tyre.

ASHTABOTH, a strong town of Bashan, the residence of Og, the king; near it Chedor-laomer defeated the gigantic race of the Rephains. It was in the division of Eastern Manasseh, and was a Levitical city. (Gen. xiv. 5.; Dent. i. 4.)

ASKELON, a city and sea-port of Canaan, in the territory of Simeon, of which the Israelites became masters, but it was afterwards repossessed by the Philistines. At Askalon Samson slew thirty men. This city was in later years taken by the Assyrians; destroyed by the Chaldeans; rebuilt and again destroyed. It was about forty-

five miles E. S. E. of Jerusalem. (Jud. i. 18; xiv. 19.)

ASIA, one of the great divisions of the earth. The principal countries mentioned in the Old Testament, except Egypt, were in Asia. In this division of the world was Eden, the scene of man's creation; and Palestine, the land promised to Abraham, and travelled over by the Saviour's footsteps of mercy. The great countries of Asia were Arabia, Armenia, Persia, Media, Babylonia, Syria, Assyria, and India.

ASSYRIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of Armenia; its great city was Nineveh, which was built by Aashur. (Gen. x. 10-22.) Its most celebrated kings mentioned in Scripture were Pul, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib. Tiglath-pileser went to the assistance of Ahaz against Rezin of Damascus, conquered him and put an end to his kingdom; he also went against Pekah

king of Israel and took captive some tribes to countries beyond the Euphrates. Ahaz afterwards became tributary to him. Shalmaneser desolated the country of the Moabites, as had been predicted by Isaiah. He also went against Hoshea, attacked Samaria, and took many of the Israelites captive beyond the Euphrates. His son Sennacherib invaded Judah, but an angel of the Lord slew 185,000 of his troops in one night. Soon afterwards Sennacherib was slain by two of his sons while he was worshipping in the house of his god, Nisroch, and he was succeeded by another son named Esar-haddon who took Manasseh the king of Judah in chains to Babylon. About fifty years after, the kingdom of Assyria was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, and annexed to the empire of Babylon.

ATAD, see Abel-mizraim.

ATAROTH, a town on the East of Jordan at which the men of Gad built and fortified; it

had excellent pastures in its vicinity. (Num. xxxii. 34) There was also a town of this name in Ephraim, near Samaria.

AVIM, a people also called Hivites, who were descended from Hevæus a son of Canaan; they were the first inhabitants of the country of the Philistines. (Gen. x. 17.)

AZEKAH, a town of Judah where the five kings of the Amorites were defeated and slain by Joshua; their army was destroyed by hailstones. (Josh. x. 10, 11.) At this place the Philistines were defeated and routed after Goliath was slain

BAALATH, a city in Lebanon, which was built by Solomon, and which is supposed to be the same with Bualbec. (2 Chron. iii. 6.) Benhadad subdued this city; but the Assyrians became its masters when the Syrian kingdom was overthrown by Tiglath-pileser. (2 Chron. xvi. 4)

BAAL-GAD, a city of the Canaanites in the valley of Lebanon at the foot of Mount Hermon; it was the northern boundary of Joshua's conquests. (Josh. xi. 17; xii. 7.)

BAAL-HAMON, the name of a vineyard which belonged to Solomon, it is supposed to have been situated in the Valley of Bechat, in which are the celebrated ruins of Baalbec. (Song of Solomon viii. 11.)

BAAL-HAZOR, the name of a place where Absalom kept his flocks, and where he slew Amnon to avenge his sister.

BAAL-MEON, a city of the Canaanites in Reuben which was afterwards taken by the Midianites, who were denounced by the Prophet Ezekiel. (Ezek. xxv. 9.)

BAAL-PEOR, one of the Abarim mountains on which was the temple of the idol Baal-peor. (Num. xxi. 28.)

BAAL-PERAZIM, a mountain south of Jerusalem where David routed the Philistines, and burnt their images ; at its foot is the valley of Rephaim, or valley of giants. (1 Chron. xiv. 11.)

BAAL-SHALISHA, a town in that part of Ephraim called the land of Shalisha. Saul passed through the land of Shalisha when he was seeking his father's asses. (1 Sam. ix. 4.) A man of Baal-Shalisha brought twenty loaves of barley-bread to Elisha at Gilgal, which was miraculously increased, and a hundred men fed therewith when there was a dearth in the land. (2 Kings iv. 42.)

BAAL-TAMAR, a place in Benjamin where the tribes of Israel routed and killed 125,100 men of the Benjamites. (Jud. xx. 33.)

BABEL, the place in the land of Shinar where the posterity of Noah began to build a city and a tower whose top should reach heaven ;

its completion was prevented by the Almighty, who confounded the language of the builders and scattered them over the earth. (Gen. xi. 1-9.)

BABYLON, the great city which was the metropolis of the Babylonian empire ; it was situated on the river Euphrates, and was celebrated both for its extent and its magnificent buildings. To this city Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah was taken in fetters ; it was much extended and probably rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar. To this city Daniel and his friends, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were carried captives when Jerusalem was destroyed ; and here, in the plain of Dura, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refused to worship the image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up. At Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar boasted of his greatness and was humbled ; here also, Belshazzar, the impious grandson of Nebuchadnezzar was slain when Darius took the city. Terrible denunciations against Babylon were uttered by the pro-

phets, especially Isaiah; and their predictions have been fulfilled.

BABYLONIA, a great province of Assyria, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; it contained many cities, the chief of which was Babylon. Its cities are now "desolations where no man dwelleth." In the Scriptures Babylon is called "the land of Shinar." (Gen. xi. 2.)

BACA, the name of a valley, supposed by some to have been near Jerusalem, and by others among the mountains of Lebanon. Psalm lxxxiv. 6.)

BAHURIM, a village of Benjamin to which Phaltiel accompanied Michal weeping when Ishbosheth took her from him and sent her to David. (2 Sam. iii. 15, 16.) David passed Bahurim in his flight from his rebellious son Absalom, and Shimei cursed him there. (2 Sam. xvi. 5.) Ahimaaz and Jonathan were

hidden in a well at Bahurim. (2 Sam. xvii. 17, 18.)

BAMOTH, a place in the plain of Moab where the Israelites encamped when journeying to Canaan. (Num. xxi. 19, 20.)

BASHAN, a fertile district of Canaan, east of the Jordan, and the sea of Galilee; it was celebrated for its oaks, its pastures, and its cattle. (Num. xxxii. 33.; Dent. iii. 1.)

Og, the king of Bashan was conquered by Moses. (Num. xxi. 33-35.) The half-tribe of Manasseh afterwards occupied the country; its chief cities were Ashtaroth and Edrei.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, which means, *the well of him who lives and sees me*, is the name of a fountain in the wilderness on the way to Shur. To this place Hagar fled when she left her mistress, and was commanded by an angel to return. (Gen. xvi. 14.)

BEEROTH, an encampment of the Israelites

when they marched to Moteroth, just before the death of Aaron. (Num. xxxiii. 35.)

BEEROTH, a city of the Gibeonites under the hill Gibeon; it was taken by Joshua, and allotted to the tribe of Benjamin. (2 Sam. iv. 2.) It is supposed by some to be the same as Beer, the city to which Jotham fled for fear of Abimelech. (Jud. ix. 21.)

BEERSHEBA, meaning *the well of the oath*, was the place in the south of Canaan where Abraham and Abimelech king of Gerar made a covenant of peace. Near Beersheba Abraham resided; in the wilderness of Beersheba Hagar wandered with her son Ishmael; (Gen. xxi. 14) at Beersheba Isaac was born; (Gen. xxi. 3) and it was the frequent residence of Jacob. Joel and Abia, the sons of Samsuel were judges at Beersheba; (1 Sam. viii. 2) and the prophet Elijah retired to this place from the persecutions of Jezebel. (1 Kings xix. 3.)

BEESHTERAH, a city of eastern Manasseh, and one of the forty-eight cities of the Levites, it was the same as Ashtaroth.

BE'LA, the least of the cities of the plain of Sodom and supposed to be the same as **Zoar**. (Gen. xiv. 8.)

BENJAMIN, the district of Canaan allotted to the descendants of Jacob's youngest son; it was between the tribe of Judah on the south and Ephraim on the north; the tribe of Reuben was eastward, and that of Dan westward; it was the smallest of the tribes, but it possessed the important cities, Jericho, Rama, Bethel, Gibeah, Gibeon, Mizpeh, Ai, Gilgal, Anathoth, and part of Jerusalem. The villages of Bethany and Gethsemane were also in this district. St. Paul declared himself to be of the tribe of Benjamin.

BERACHAH, the valley of Berachah, or of *blessing*, was in the tribe of Judah, and in the wilderness of Tekoa. At this place Jehos-

destroyed by Josiah, and its idolatrous priests slain, as Elisha had predicted. This place is called Bethaven by Hosea, signifying, *the house of idolatry*. The city was destroyed by the Assyrians, but was rebuilt after the return of the Jews from captivity. (Ezra ii. 28.)

BETH-JESIMOTH, a city of Reuben about ten miles south of Jericho, where the Israelites encamped before they entered the Promised Land; (Num. xxxiii. 49) it was afterwards seized by the Moabites, and finally destroyed by the Chaldeans. (Ezek. xxv. 9.)

BETHLEHEM, a small town of Judah at which Rachel the wife of Jacob died, it was at that time called Ephrath. (Gen. xxxv. 16-19.) Ibzan, one of the judges was a native of Bethlehem; also Elimelech, Boaz, and David. At this place David was secretly anointed king by Samuel; (1 Sam. xvi. 13) and it was announced as the birth-place of the Saviour by the prophet Micah, 700 years before the event. (Micah v. 2.)

BETH-MAON, a town of the Moabites in the tribe of Reuben, which was denounced by the prophet Jeremiah. (Jer. xlviii. 23.)

BETH-MILLO, the name of the place where Zabad and Jehozabad assassinated Joash king of Judah. (2 Kings xii. 20.)

BETHSHAN, a city in western Manasseh, not far from the Jordan. After the battle on Mount Gilboa,—where the Philistines slew Saul's sons, and Saul ran his sword through his body,—the Philistines fastened the bodies of Saul and his sons to the walls of Bethshan; but during the night the men of Jabesh-gilead, who remembered Saul's services to them, fetched away the bodies and interred them. (1 Sam. xxxi. 10-12.)

BETHSHEMESH, a city of Judah to which the Ark of God was taken by the Philistines when they returned it to the land of Israel. The Bethshemites were smitten with death,

haphat, and his people assembled to praise God for their victory over the Moubites, Ammonites, and Edomites. (2 Chron. xx. 26.)

BEROTHAI, a city of Syria which David conquered, and from which he took exceeding much brass, which was afterwards used in making the vessels for the Temple. By some it is supposed to be the same place as Berytus.

BESOR, a brook which falls into the Mediterranean sea south of Gaza. From this place David with four hundred men pursued the Amalekites who spoiled Ziklag, but two hundred of his men who were faint remained at Besor. (1 Sam. xxx. 9, 10.)

BETH-AKAD, the place at which Jehu met the brethren of Ahaziah on their way to Jerusalem, and where he ordered them to be slain. (2 Kings x. 12-14.)

BETHHAVEN, a city in Benjamin near where

Jonathan and his armour-bearer attacked the Philistines. (1 Sam. xiii. 5.)

BETHEL, the place at which Abraham and Lot parted when Lot chose the plain of Sodom; and where Jacob slept and had a vision on his way to Padan-aram. (Gen. xxviii. 18.) It was called Luz at first, and it was near Hai. Its name signifies the *house of God*. Bethel was assigned to the Ephraimites; "the children of Joseph." Jeroboam set up one of his golden calves at Bethel, and it was at the altar there, when denounced by a prophet, that his arm was first withered, and then restored; (1 Kings xiii. 4) at this time also the coming of Josiah was predicted. Elijah and Elisha often visited Bethel, and near this place Elisha was mocked by young men, forty two of whom were destroyed by two bears. (2 Kings ii. 23.) At Bethel Elisha multiplied the widow's oil, that she might pay her creditor. The altar at Bethel was afterwards

CABUL, a district in the north-west of Canaan, containing twenty cities which Solomon gave to Hiram, king of Tyre, after the completion of the Temple, but they pleased him not. (1 Kings ix. 13.)

CALAH, a city which is supposed to have been near to the river Tigris; (Gen. x. 12.) by some supposed to be the same as Calach, the place where Shalmaneser placed some of the Israelites in captivity. (2 Kings xvii. 6; xviii. 11.)

CALNEH, a city built by Nimrod in the plain of Shinar, supposed to be the same as is spoken of by Isaiah. (Gen. x. 10; Isa. x. 9.)

CANAAN the ancient name of Palestine or the Holy Land, so called from Canaan, the son of Ham, who is supposed to have lived and died in that country. His posterity also went into Egypt, which is called the Land of Ham. Canaan was called *The Promised Land*, from God's promise to Abraham that his posterity

should possess it;—*Palestine*, from the people called Philistines who inhabited its western borders;—*the Land of Israel*, from the Israelites;—*the Land of Judah*, from the tribe of Judah; and *the Holy Land*, because it was the place where the Saviour was born, dwelt, wrought his miracles, died, rose again, and ascended to heaven. It was a land of great fertility, “flowing with milk and honey” as God had promised; and it was divided among the twelve tribes according to his directions.

A gigantic race of men, divided into several tribes at first inhabited this country, they were the Avims, Emims, Rephaims, Zuzims and Zam-zummins. Afterwards the Philistines, the Hittites, the Girgashites, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, the Jebusites, the Arkites, the Hamathites, the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Sidonians possessed the land; and the Moabites and Ammonites had the south-eastern borders.

When it was divided among the tribes those of Reuben, Gad, and half Manasseh, had the country east of the Jordan; Judah, Simeon, and Dan had portions west of the Dead Sea; Benjamin a portion north of Judah; Ephraim a portion north of Benjamin; half Manasseh, and Issachar, portions north of Ephraim; Zebulun a portion, north of Issachar; and Asher and Naphtali had portions north of Zebulun. The tribe of Levi had no portion of the land, but they had forty-eight cities and their suburbs assigned to them among the other tribes, where they resided as teachers of the people. (*See Judah, Israel.*)

CARCHEMISH, a town of Assyria on the Euphrates which Pharaoh-Necho took and fortified. His garrison was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim. (2 Kings xxiii. 29; 2 Chron. xxxv. 20.)

CARMEL, a town in the south east of Judah

near the Dead Sea, at which the churl Nabal, the husband of Abigail resided. (1 Sam. xxv. 2.)

CARMEL, (Mount) a mountainous ridge which overlooks the bay of Acre where the prophets Elijah and Elisha occasionally resided; it was the scene of the great miracle which Elijah performed in the presence of Ahab and the priests of Baal, when God accepted Elijah's sacrifice by sending fire from heaven to consume it. (1 Kings xviii. 19-40.)

CHALDEA, a country of Babylonia supposed by some to have been peopled by the children of Cush the son of Ham. Terah and his family lived at Ur, a city of the Chaldees. (Gen. xi. 31.) The Chaldeans were a predatory people, they are spoken of in Job as having fallen on his camels, taken them away, and slain his servants. (Job. i. 17.) Chaldea is often used for Babylonia, and the Chaldeans and Babylonians are mentioned as the same people.

CHEBAR, a river of Mesopotamia which falls into the Euphrates, it was the scene of one of Ezekiel's visions. (Ezek. i. 1; x. 15.)

CHERITH, a brook near the Jordan where Elijah was commanded to conceal himself from Ahab, and where he was fed by ravens which brought him bread and flesh both in the morning and the evening, and he drank of the brook. (1 Kings xvii. 3, 5.)

CHIDON, *threshing floor of*, the place where Uzzah was suddenly struck dead for touching the Ark; this place was afterwards called Perez-uzzah. (1 Chron. xiii. 9.)

CHIMHAM, a piece of ground near Bethlehem which was probably settled by David upon Chinham, the son of Barzillai; it was the place to which Johanan removed after the death of Gedaliah, when Jeremiah asked counsel of God if they should remain in the land or go down to Egypt. (Jer. xli. 17.)

CINNERETH, one of the fenced cities of Naphtali, which is supposed to have stood where Tiberias was afterwards built, on the north of the lake Cinnereth. (Josh. xix. 35.)

CUSH, a name that is frequently given to Ethiopia; in some places it signifies African Ethiopia, or the country south of Egypt; and in others Asiatic Ethiopia or Arabia. The wife of Moses was a Cushite. (Num. xii. 1.)

DAMASCUS, the capital of Syria, and a city of great antiquity, as it is known to have existed in the days of Abraham. (Gen. xv. 2.) The parents of Eliezer, Abraham's steward, were probably natives of Damascus. The city lies eastward of the ranges of mountains called Anti-libanus, and it is watered by the rivers Abana and Pharpar. When David had conquered Hadadezer, king of Zobah, who was succoured by the Syrians of

Damascus, he placed garrisons in that city. (2 Sam. viii. 5: 6.) One of the enemies raised up against Solomon, when he forsook God was Rezin of Damascus; (1 Kings xi. 23,25) this city thence became the capital of a powerful kingdom. Asa, king of Judah, sought assistance from Benhadad king of Syria, (Damascus) against Baasha the king of Israel, and was reproved by Hanani the prophet. The son of Benhadad made war against Ahab, and was defeated. (1 Kings xx. 13-30.) The prophet Elisha visited Damascus during the sickness of Benhadad, who sent to him to enquire if he should recover. Benhadad was murdered by Hazael, who then became king, and afflicted Israel greatly, as Elisha had predicted. (2 Kings viii. 12.) Benhadad, the son of Hazael succeeded him, and Jehoash, the king of Israel, took from him the cities which Hazael had taken from Jehoahaz, his father. (2 Kings xiii. 25,) Tiglath-pileser, the king of Assyria—whom Ahaz called to his

assistance against Rezin king of Damascus and Pekah king of Israel, conquered Damascus, and added Syria to his kingdom—The prophets, Isaiah and Amos had both predicted this conquest. Damascus is about 136 miles north of Jerusalem.

DAN, the division of the Promised Land which was occupied by the descendants of Dan, the fifth son of Jacob ; it was bounded on the north by Ephraim, on the east by Benjamin, on the south by Simeon, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. It was celebrated for its fertility and for the productive vineyards of Timnath and Eshcol. Its principal cities and towns were Joppa, Ashdod, Ekron, Gath, Gibbethon, Gath-rimmon, Zorah and Lydda. The Danites robbed Micah, of Mount Ephraim, of his idols, and sank into gross idolatry. Samson was the most celebrated person of this tribe.

DAN, a city, and a small district in the north

of Canaan near the sources of the Jordan. To this city, at first called Laish, Abraham pursued the kings who conquered Sodom, and rescued Lot. The town was taken by the Danites, and called after the head of their tribe. (Jud. xviii. 29.) The expression "from Dan to Beersheba" is often used in the Old Testament to express the extent from north to south of the promised land. At this place, after the revolt of the Tribes, Jeroboam set up a golden calf. (1 Kings xii. 28,29.)

DEAD SEA, the lake which covers the guilty cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim,—the site of the ancient vale of Siddim, which was so beautiful as to be compared with "the garden of the Lord." Into the Dead Sea, the waters of the river Jordan fall;—it is called the Salt sea, (Gen. xiv. 3; Deut. iii. 17.), the Sea of the Plain, (Deut. iii. 17.), and in Ezekiel it is called the East Sea. (Ezek. xlvii. 18.)

DEBIR, called also Kirjath-sepher, a strong city near Hebron, in Judah, the king of which was slain by Joshua. (Josh. x. 38-39.) It fell by lot to Caleb, and was taken by Othniel, to whom Caleb gave it with his daughter Achsah. (Josh. xv. 15.)

DIBON, a town of the Moabites, first possessed by the tribe of Gad who made it a strong place, it was then assigned to Reuben. (Num. xxxii. 34 ; Josh. xiii. 9.) The Moabites again obtained it when the Israelites were taken captive by Tiglath-pileser. (Isa. xv. 2 ; Jer. xlviii. 18-22.)

DOPHKAH, one of the encampments of the Israelites between the wilderness of Sin and Mount Sinai. (Num. xxxiii. 12.)

DOR, the chief city of a district or kingdom of Canaan which was conquered by Joshua ; it was situated on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, and was included in Western Ma-

nasseh; it was destroyed at the captivity of the Ten Tribes. (Josh. xvii. 11.)

DOTHAN, the place north of Shechem to which Joseph went to seek his brethren, when they first cast him into a pit, and then sold him to the Ishmaelites. (Gen. xxxvii. 28.) There were two towns of this name, at one of them Elisha was surrounded by the soldiers of Ben-hadad who were sent to take him, but they were smitten with blindness. (2 Kings vi. 13.)

DURA, the name of the plain near Babylon where Nebuchadnezzar set up his golden image which all men were commanded to worship, and which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refused to worship. (Dan iii. 1.)

The **EAST**, the portions of the world thus named in the Scriptures are generally those which lie east of Judea, particularly Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Persia.

EBAL, a celebrated mountain in Ephraim, opposite Mount Gerizim; in the valley between them was the ancient city of Shechem. The blessings of the law were pronounced to the assembled Israelites from Mount Gerizim, and the cursings from Mount Ebal, under Joshua's directions, as Moses had commanded. (Deut. xxvii. 11-13; Josh. viii. 33,34.)

EBENEZER, the name of a place where the Israelites encamped in their war with the Philistines, and near which they were defeated and lost 30,000 men; at this time the Ark of God was taken and carried to Ashdod, and Hophni and Phinehas were slain. (1 Sam. iv. 10,11.) Twenty years after, the Israelites defeated the Philistines at the same place when Samuel set up a stone for a memorial between Mizpeh and Shen, and named it Ebenezer. (1 Sam. vii. 12.)

ECBATANA, see *Achmetha*.

ED, the name of the altar erected by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half-Manasseh, on the borders of Jordan, in Gilead, to witness that they belonged to Israel, after they were separated from the other tribes by the Jordan. (Josh. xxii. 34.)

EDEN, the garden which the Lord God planted for the abode of our first parents; in it grew every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food. It was the scene of man's innocence and happiness, of his temptation, fall, and expulsion from the presence of God. It is supposed to have been situated near the head of the Persian Gulph, where the rivers Euphrates and Tigris empty their waters, but several other situations have been assigned to the garden of Eden. (Gen. ii. 8-15.)

EDOM, the country to the south of Canaan, called also Idumea, it extends into Arabia Petrea and to the borders of the Red Sea; it was peopled by the descendants of Esau who

are called Edomites. The king of Edom refused to let the Israelites pass through his country on their way from Egypt to Canaan, though, by the Divine commands, they offered to pay money for the meat and water they might eat and drink; they then went round the borders of Edom, by way of Mount Hor. (Num. xx. 17.) Balaam predicted that Edom should be conquered by Israel, which was done in the reign of David, when Joab and the army of David smote every male in Edom, and Hadad, the young prince, escaped into Egypt. David placed garrisons in Edom, and the country remained in subjection to Judah for many years. The Edomites revolted from Judah in the reign of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat, whose wickedness was so great that God withdrew his protection from him, and the prophecy of Isaac was then fulfilled that Esau should break the yoke of Jacob from off his neck. (Gen. xxvii. 40.) In the reign of Amaziah a great battle

took place between Judah and Edom in the valley of Salt. (2 Chron. xxv. 11,12.) Several of the prophets spoke of the desolations that should come upon Edom, which prophecies have been fulfilled. Though the descendants of Esau constantly shewed their hatred to the descendants of Jacob, the Israelites were guarded against such feelings by the law of Moses, which expressly says, "Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for he is thy brother."

EDREI, the metropolis of Og, king of Bashan ; that king went out against the Israelites with his army, and was defeated and slain near the city. (Deut. i. 4 ; Num. xxi. 33-35.) It was situated east of the Jordan, and was included in the territory of eastern Manasseh ; there was also a city of this name in Naphtali.

EGLON, a city of Judah the king of which confederated with Adoni-zedek and three other kings of the Amorites to attack Gibeon, be-

because the Gibeonites had made peace with Joshua. Joshua met the kings near Gibeon, and defeated them with great slaughter, they fled to Makkedah where he put them to death. (Josh. x. 3-27.)

EGYPT, an ancient and celebrated country, and kingdom of Africa ; it is traversed by the river Nile from south to north ; the Mediterranean Sea, into which it falls, forms the northern boundary of the country ; the Red Sea and isthmus of Suez form its eastern, and Ethiopia forms its southern boundary. Abraham went into Egypt with his family and took Lot with him when there was a famine in Canaan. (Gen. xii. 10.) Egypt was the country of Hagar, Sarah's bondwoman ; and the country into which Joseph was taken by the Israelites and sold to Potiphar, one of the king's officers. Joseph was cast into prison by Potiphar on a false accusation—was brought out to explain the dreams of Pharaoh—and

for his wisdom was made governor of the country. Joseph's brethren came into Egypt, at first to buy corn, and afterwards with their father to settle there. Jacob and Joseph died in Egypt, and the descendants of Jacob were persecuted by a new king who knew not of the services Joseph had rendered to the Egyptians. In Egypt Moses was born ;—was first hidden, then found and brought up by the king's daughter. From Egypt Moses fled at forty-years of age, and went to live in Midian. Forty years after, he was chosen by God to deliver his brethren the Israelites from their bondage in Egypt. God sent ten plagues on the Egyptians because the king refused to release the Israelites. Many years after, Hadad, the young prince of Edom escaped into Egypt from the victorious armies of David, and married a princess of Egypt. Solomon married a daughter of one of the kings of Egypt, and Jeroboam fled to the Egyptian king Shishak, for refuge from Solomon.

When Pharaoh-Necho came through Judah to make war against Assyria, Josiah went out to oppose him and was slain. Egypt was partially conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards wholly subjugated by Cambyeses, king of Persia. The country was very fertile and had many large cities.

EKRON was a city and government of the Philistines the people of which were very powerful. When the ark of God had been taken by the Philistines, the Ekronites were the first who proposed to send it back to the Israelites because of the calamities it brought on the country. (1 Sam. v. 10, 11.) The Philistines were pursued to Ekron after Goliath was slain. Beelzebub was worshipped by the Ekronites, and to this idol Ahaziah king of Israel sent to enquire respecting his health. (2 Kings i. 2.)

ELAH, a valley about three miles from Bethlehem where the Israelites were encamped

under Saul when David slew Goliath. At this place David was reproved by Eliab for leaving the sheep in the wilderness and coming to see the battle. (1 Sam. xvii. 2.)

ELAM, an ancient district of Persia. Its king Chedorlaomer was very powerful, and caused the kings of the cities of the Plain to pay him tribute. (Gen. xiv. 1.) Daniel describes Shushan, the residence of the kings of Persia, as in Elam. (Dan. viii. 2.)

ELATH, a town and port of Arabia Petrea on the Red Sea. When David conquered Edom, he took possession of this place and traded thence to all parts of the known world. (2 Sam. viii. 14; 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18.) Solomon built ships here and sent them to Ophir. Azariah, king of Judah, rebuilt Elath and restored it to his kingdom. (2 Kings xiv. 22.) It was afterwards taken by Rezin king of Damascus, who "recovered Elath to Syria." (2 Kings xvi. 6.)

EL-ELOHE-ISRAEL, the name, signifying. *God, the God of Israel*, given by Jacob to the altar which he erected in the field at Shalem, purchased by him from the children of Hamor. (Gen. xxxiii. 18-20.)

ELIM, the place at which the Israelites encamped in the wilderness after they left Marah; there were at Elim "twelve wells of water, and three-score and ten palm-trees." (Ex. xv. 27.)

ELKOTH or **ELKOSHAI**, a village of Israel which was the birth-place of the prophet Nahum.

EMIM, a warlike gigantic people of Canaan, east of Jordan, whom Chedorlaomer, and the allied kings defeated on the plain of Kiriathaim. (Gen. xiv. 5; Deut ii. 10.)

ENDOR, a town in western Manasseh, a few miles south of Mount Tabor. The sorceress, called the witch of Endor whom Saul con-

sulted shortly before his death, when Samuel appeared to him, rebuked him, and foretold his death, lived here. (1 Sam. xxviii. 7) Near this place the army of Jabin was routed by Barak. (Jud. iv. 15.)

EN-GEDI, a city in Judah towards the southern point of the Dead Sea. Near this place was a cave where David and his men found shelter when they were pursued by Saul and his army. (1 Sam. xxiii. 29.) The armies of the Ammonites and Moabites who came against Jehoshaphat encamped at En-gedi. (2 Chron. xx. 2.) The country about was mountainous and abounded in vineyards.

ENOECH, the name of the first city built in the world, so called by Cain after his son Enoch. (Gen. iv. 17.) It was east of Eden, in the land of Nod, to which country Cain was banished after the murder of his brother.

EN-ROGEL, a place on the north-east of Jerusalem at the foot of Mount Sion. Ahimaz

and Jonathan hid themselves there to procure information for David of Absalom's conspiracy. (2 Sam. xvii. 17.) Near the same place Adonijah made a feast for Abiathar, Joab, and the other supporters of his usurpation.

EPHES-DAMMIM, the place near Azekah, where the Philistines encamped when Goliath insulted the hosts of Israel. (1 Sam. xvii. 1.)

EPHRA, a city of Manasseh, supposed to be the same as Ophrah, the birth place of Gideon.

EPHRAIM, the division of Canaan which was occupied by the tribe of Ephraim, the younger of Joseph's sons. It was bounded east by the Jordan and the tribe of Gad, west by the Mediterranean Sea, north by western Manasseh, and south by Benjamin and Dan. Its towns were numerous and populous, among them were Shiloh, Samaria, Shechem, Gezer, Michmash, Naioth, and Beth-horon. At Shiloh the ark and the Tabernacle remained a considerable time. Mount Ephraim was a

hilly portion of the country. In Mount Ephraim lived Micah whose mother made an idol of the silver she had saved. Joshua was of this tribe and he was buried in his own inheritance at Timnath-serah in Mount Ephraim. (Jud. ii. 9.) Abdon, one of the judges of Israel, was also of this tribe.

EPHRAIM, (forest of) an extensive forest near the Jordan where the battle was fought against Absalom and where he was slain by Joab. (2 Sam. xviii. 6, 8, 18.) Joshua advised the tribe of Ephraim to cut down this forest. (Josh. xvii. 15)

EPHRATAH, EPHRATH, the ancient name of Bethlehem, on the way to which place Benjamin was born and Rachel was buried. (Gen. xxxv. 19.)

ESHCOL, a valley between Simeon and Dan, so named from the bunch of grapes cut by the spies which was so large that it had to be carried on a pole by two men. (Num. xiii. 24.)

ETAM, a city in Judah between Bethlehem and Tekoa; in its vicinity was the rock to which Samson retired after he had destroyed the standing corn of the Philistines. (Jud. xv. 8.)

ETHAM, a place on the edge of the wilderness where the Israelites encamped after their journey from Succoth, and from whence God led them by day in a pillar of cloud, and by night in a pillar of fire. (Ex. xiii. 20; Num. xxxiii. 6.)

ETHIOPIA, a name given to several countries of Asia and Africa, the people of which had black or dark complexions. Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married. Several Ethiopian kings are mentioned who made war against the Israelites.

EUPHRATES, the great river of Asia which flowed through the garden of Eden; (Gen.

ii. 14) It rises in the mountains of Armenia, flows by Syria, Mesopotamia, and the ruins of the great city Babylon, and falls into the Persian Gulf. This river is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the Promised Land. (Gen. xv. 18; Deut. xi. 24; 1 Chron. v. 9.)

EZION-GEBER, one of the encampments of the Israelites in the wilderness, it was on the coast of the Red Sea. (Num. xxxiii. 35.) It was the place where Solomon built his ships wherewith to trade to distant countries; and also the place at which Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah built ships to trade to Tarshish. (1 Kings ix. 26)

GAASH, a hill of Mount Ephraim on the north side of which was Timnath-serah, the place where Joshua was buried. (Josh. xxiv. 30.)

GAD, the district of Canaan occupied by the descendants of Gad the eighth son of Jacob; it was bounded on the west by the Jordan,

north by eastern Manasseh, east by the Ammonites, and south by Reuben. The Gadites and the Reubenites occupied the country of the kings Sihon and Og after those kings were defeated; in this district the pasture-lands were very extensive and fertile. The chief cities of Gad were Bethhoron, Mahanaim, Penuel, Ramoth-gilead, Mizpeh and Succoth.

GALEED, the name of the heap of stones set up for a pillar by Jacob in Gilead, when he made a covenant with Laban, his father-in-law; the name means *the heap of witness*. (Gen. xxxi. 52.)

GAULON, GOLAN, an ancient city of Bashan, afterwards in eastern Manasseh, it was a Levitical city and a city of refuge.

GALLIM, a village the situation of which is unknown; Phahiel, to whom Saul gave his daughter Michal, David's wife, in marriage, was a man of Gallim. (1 Sam. xxv. 44.)

GATH, a city of the Philistines, and one of the places to which the ark was carried; (1 Sam. v. 8.) it was the birth-place of Goliath; it was destroyed by David, (1 Sam. xvii. 4.) rebuilt and fortified by his grandson Rehoboam; (2 Chron. xi. 8.) and again destroyed by Uzziah, king of Judah; but it recovered its strength and was laid waste by Hazael, king of Syria. Achish, the king of Gath befriended David when Saul sought to slay him. (1 Sam. xxvii. 5,6.) The posterity of Goliath were slain at Gath.

GATH-OPHER, a town which was the birth-place of the prophet Jonah, and which is said to have been situated in Zebulun.

GATH-RIMMON, the name of cities in Dan, Manasseh, and Ephraim; they were all Levitical cities.

GAZA, one of the five chief cities of the Philistines which was about sixty miles south west of Jerusalem. It is the city whose gates

Samson carried away, and to which he was taken prisoner after his eyes were put out. Here he afterwards pulled down the house of Dagon on the lords of the Philistines; this idol temple must have been of great extent, as there were 3000 persons assembled on the roof.

GERAR, a royal city and country of which the kings were called Abimelech, the city was near Gaza, the territory was extensive. Abraham and Isaac both went to Gerar at times when there was a famine in Canaan. (Gen. xxvi.)

GERIZIM, a celebrated mountain near Shechem in Samaria opposite to Mount Ebal. In the time of Nehemiah Sanballat with the Samaritans built a temple on Gerizim.

GESHUR, a city which is supposed to have been the capital of the small kingdom of Geshur on the northern borders of Israel; to this city Absalom retired after he had kill-

ed his brother Amnon ; Talmi was then its king. (2 Sam. iii. 3 ; xiii. 37.)

GIBBETHON, a city in the district of Dan at which Baasha the commander of the armies slew Nadab and usurped the throne of Israel. (1 Kings xv. 27.)

GIBEAH, a city of Benjamin a few miles north of Jerusalem, it was the scene of the desolation of the tribe of Benjamin for their wickedness to the wife of a Levite of Ephraim. (Jud. xx,xxi.) (Gibeah was the birth-place of Saul. At Gibeah Jonathan's friendship for David commenced—they covenanted to befriend each other—and Saul became jealous of the praises of David. Here also when Saul was troubled David played on the harp before him and he was refreshed. (1 Sam xviii. 1-16)

GIBEON, the chief city of the Gibeonites, a people who used deceit towards the Israelites to be at peace with them, and who were

punished by being made "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation and the altar of the Lord." (Josh. ix.) Two of the Canaanitish kings attacked the Gibeonites for having made peace with Israel, but Joshua marched from Gilgal to their relief, fell on the army of the confederated kings, and slew them with great slaughter. It was at this battle that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon till the people had avenged themselves on their enemies. Saul slew many of the Gibeonites when he destroyed the city of Nob; and in the reign of David, Israel was visited for Saul's crime with a severe famine which lasted three years, or till Saul's cruelty was punished. The Gibeonites then demanded seven of Saul's sons to be delivered to them to be hanged, and their demand was acceded to. (2 Sam. xxi 1-9.) A great battle took place at the pool of Gibeon between the army of Ishbosheth under Abner,

and that of David under Joab, when Abner was defeated, and put to flight; at this battle Asahel, Joab's brother was slain by Abner. (2 Sam. ii. 12; iii. 20.) The tabernacle and altar of Moses were at Gibeon, at the beginning of Solomon's reign, and he there offered 1,000 burnt offerings to God. (1 Chron. xxi. 29.) Gibeon was about four miles north of Jerusalem.

GIHON, a fountain or brook near Mount Zion at which Solomon was anointed king after Adonijah had been proclaimed by his friends. The name also of one of the rivers of Eden. (1 Kings i. 33; Gen. ii. 13.)

GILBOA, a ridge of mountains a few miles from Beth-shan. At the battle there between the Israelites and the Philistines, Saul fell upon his sword and killed himself, and three of his sons—Jonathan, Abinadab, and Melchishua were slain. (1 Sam. xxxi. 1.)

GILEAD, the mountains of Gilead lie east of

the Jordan and extend from Anti-libanns southward into Arabia Petrea. On one of these hills was Galeed, the heap of witness, of Jacob and Laban. (Gen. xxxi. 47.) The northern part of the land of Gilead called Bashan was celebrated for its oak-trees, and its herds of cattle; the middle part was more particularly called Gilead. Gilead was the first portion of Canaan which was conquered by the Israelites. At the fords of the Jordan the Gileadites slew 42,000 Ephraimites, because that tribe had sought to quarrel with the people of Gilead. (Jud. xii. 6.) Jair and Jephthah, two of the judges of Israel were Gileadites. (Jud. x. 3; xi. 1.) Elijah the prophet is called one of the inhabitants of Gilead. (1 Kings xvii. 1.)

GILGAL, a city on the east of Jericho about 18 miles north east from Jerusalem, and the place where the Israelites encamped after they had passed over the Jordan. It was here that Joshua set up the memorial of

twelve stones taken out of the Jordan, one for each tribe—that the manna ceased falling—the first Passover in Canaan was kept—and the people ate of the old corn of the land, (Josh. iv. 20. v. 10-13.) At Gilgal God instructed Joshua about the taking of Jericho; Ehud slew Eglon, the king of Moab, and thus delivered Israel from the oppression of the Moabites; (Jud. iii. 20-22) Saul was made king over Israel—sacrificed contrary to God's commands, and was informed by Samuel of God's rejection of him—he was also reprov'd at Gilgal for having saved Agag the Amalekite, and his rejection was there more strongly repeated by Samuel, who put Agag to death. (1 Sam. xv.) At this place Elisha healed the poisonous pottage; and the bread which was brought by a man of Baal-shalisha, when there was a dearth in the land, was miraculously increased. (2 Kings iv. 38-44.)

GIRGASA, an ancient city of the Philistines

east of the lake Cinnereth, the people of which were called Gergashites or Gergesenes. (Gen. x. 16; Josh. iii. 10; 1 Chron. i. 14.)

GOB, a place where two battles were fought between the Israelites and the Philistines, and supposed to be near to, or the same place as Gezer. (2 Sam. xxi. 18, 19; 1 Chron. xx. 4.)

GOMORRAH, one of the cities of the Plain of Sodom, supposed to be the second in extent, which was destroyed with its inhabitants for their abominations. (Gen. xix. 24, 25.)

GOSHEN, the district of Egypt which Pharaoh gave to Jacob and his family, where they settled, where Jacob lived seventeen years, and where he died. (Gen. xlvii. 28.) It was on the eastern side of the Nile and had excellent pastures, it was preserved from the plagues with which the other parts of Egypt were afflicted.

GOZAN, a city or country of Mesopotamia, and one of the places to which the Israelites were taken captive ; also the name of a river of that country. (2 Kings xvii. 6 ; xviii. 11.)

HACHILAH, a hill in the wilderness of Maon where David concealed himself from Saul. (1 Sam. xxiii. 19 ; xxvi. 1.)

HADAD-RIMMON, a city of the valley of Jezreel, where a battle was fought between Josiah king of Judah, and Pharaoh-Necho king of Egypt when Josiah was slain. (2 Kings xxiii. 29.)

HAI, see *Ai*.

HALAH, a country of northern Assyria into which Shalmaneser took captive some of the tribes of Israel. (2 Kings xviii. 11 ; xvi. 6.)

HAMATH, a city of Syria and the capital of a kingdom of the same name beyond Mount Hermon. Toi, the king of Hamath in David's

time sent his son with presents to David after one of his great victories over his enemies. (2 Sam. viii. 9, 10.) There were several other places of this name.

HARAN, a city in the north of Mesopotamia in which Abraham sojourned with his father and brothers after leaving Ur of the Chaldees, on his way into Canaan. Its name was taken from Haran, the father of Lot. Terah is said to have died and been buried there. (Gen. xi. 31, 32.)

HARETH, a forest of Judah in which David concealed himself from the pursuit of Saul. (1 Sam. xxii. 5.)

HAROD, a well at the foot of Mount Gilboa near which Gideon encamped in his war with the Midianites. (Jud. vii. 1.)

HAROSHETH, the name of a town which was the residence of Sisera, the general of Jabin, king of Canaan. (Jud. iv. 2.)

HAVOTH-JAIR, several small towns in the land of Gilead which were taken by Jair, one of the sons of Manasseh. (Num. xxxii. 41; Josh. xiii. 30.)

HAZEROTH, an encampment of the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness, and the place where Aaron and Miriam spoke against Moses, when Miriam was punished with leprosy. (Num. xi. 35; xii.)

HAZOR, a place in the north of Canaan of which Jabin was the king; when he oppressed the Israelites they were delivered by Deborah and Barak. (Jud. iv. 2.)

HEBRON, an ancient and celebrated city in the territory of Judah, it was situated on an eminence, was about twenty miles south of Jerusalem, and the same distance north of Beersheba. It is the place where Abraham lived after he was separated from Lot. Sarah died at Hebron and was buried in the cave of Machpelah where several of the patriarchs

and their wives were also buried. Isaac and Jacob both lived at Hebron, and Esau and Jacob were born there. Jacob resided at Hebron when he sent Joseph to his brethren at Shechem to enquire after them and their flocks. (Gen. xxxvii. 14.) The city was taken, and its king killed by Joshua; it was again conquered by Caleb who was assisted by Othniel, (Josh. x. 36, 37; xv. 13) and it was allotted to Caleb for an inheritance. At Hebron, David was first proclaimed king, and kept his court for the first seven years of his reign before he took Jerusalem. At Hebron also Absalom and Ahithophel conspired against David. (2 Sam. xv. 12.) During the captivity of the Jews the Edomites invaded Judah and took Hebron. It was appointed to be a Levitical city and a city of refuge.

HEBLAM, the name of a place at which the Syrians assembled under Hadadezer, and at which David defeated them. (2 Sam. x. 16.)

HELKATH-HAZZURIM, the name of a place near the city of Gibeon, so called from the combat between twelve men of Ishbosheth's army, and twelve chosen from the army of David who fought till all were destroyed. (2 Sam. ii. 16.)

HERMON, one of a chain of mountains which bounded the land of Bashan on the east of Jordan, it was celebrated for its height, and for its summit being like Lebanon covered with snow; it is mentioned as the northern boundary of the Promised Land beyond the Jordan.

HESHBON, the chief city of Sihon king of the Moabites; it was afterwards included in the tribe of Reuben. (Num. xxi. 25; xxxii. 37.) After the captivity of the Ten Tribes the Moabites again possessed it.

HIDDEKEL, one of the four rivers which watered the garden of Eden and supposed to be the same as the Tigris. (Gen. ii. 14.)

HINNOM, a valley on the south of Jerusalem and the boundary between the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. In this valley the worst kinds of idolatry were practised by the Israelites, who made their innocent children to pass through the fire, and drowned their shrieks with the din of musical instruments. (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31.)

HITTITES, the descendants of Heth the eldest son of Canaan, one of the nations of the Canaanites whom the Israelites were to expel; they dwelt in the neighbourhood of Hebron.

HIVITES, a people also descended from Canaan who were conquered by the Philistines and expelled from the country; they were settled chiefly about Shechem and Gibeon. (Gen. x. 17; Josh. ix. 11-19.)

HOBAB, a place north of Damascus to which Abraham and his servants pursued Chedor-

laomer and the kings who took Lot captive.
(Gen. xiv. 15.)

HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petrea on the borders of Edom where Aaron died and was buried. (Num. xx. 22-28.) It is said to be the highest of the mountains of Seir.

HOREB, a celebrated mountain of Arabia to the west of Sinai. On Horeb, when Moses fed the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, God commissioned him from the burning bush to go and deliver the Israelites from bondage. (Ex. iii. 1.) At the foot of Horeb he struck the rock when the Israelites murmured for water, and the stream gushed forth. (Ex. xvii. 6.) To Horeb Elijah retired when he was persecuted by Jezebel, and here God commanded him to go and anoint Hazael to be king of Syria, Jehu to be king of Israel, and Elisha to succeed himself; and when he mourned the idolatries of the Jews, God comforted him with the assurance

that there were in Israel 7,000 who had not bowed the knee to Baal. (1 Kings xix. 8-19.)

HORMAH, a place at which the Israelites were at first discomfited by the Amalekites, but which they afterwards took and destroyed, with Arad its king. It was included in the territory of Simeon, and at first called Zephath (Num. xiv. 45; xxi. 3; Jud. i. 17.)

ISHMAELITES, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar. Ishmael was the father of twelve princes, the heads of the twelve Arab tribes, who inhabit the same wilderness in which Hagar and her son wandered when they were driven from the house of Abraham, and in whom the prophecy is fulfilled that Ishmael should be a wild man, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. (Gen. xvi. 12; xxv. 16.)

ISHTOB, a city and country in the land of Tob at the north of the mountains of Gilead.

ISRAEL, the kingdom of the ten tribes who revolted from Rehoboam, and chose Jeroboam to be their king, its capital was at first Shechem, and afterwards Samaria. Jeroboam set up calves at Dan and Bethel, and his people early fell away from the worship of God; he also made priests of the "lowest of the people, who were not of the sons of Levi." The kings of Israel and their people fell into gross idolatry, and disregarded the warnings of the prophets whom God sent to them. Many enemies were raised up against them and in the reign of Pekah two tribes and a half were taken captive into Assyria by Tiglath-pileser the king of that empire. In the following reign, Shalmaneser came against Israel, besieged and destroyed Samaria, and took captive the other tribes of Israel. Strangers from different parts of Assyria were then placed in Israel; they intermarried with the few Israelites who were left in the land, rebuilt Samaria, and took the name of Samaritans. At first all

These people were idolaters, but after some years they built a temple for the true worship of God on Mount Gerizim, where the writings of Moses were regularly read. When the tribes of Judah returned from their captivity in Babylon, the Samaritans opposed the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem, and the walls of the city, but Nehemiah and the princes of Judah overcame their enmity and opposition. The successive kings of Israel were Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Jehoash, Jeroboam II, Zacheriah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekaiiah, Pekah, and Hoshea, in whose reign the kingdom was wholly subverted by the Assyrians. The chief prophets of Israel were, the man of God from Judah, and Ahijah, in the reign of Jeroboam; Elijah, Elisha, and Micaiah, from the reign of Ahab to that of Jehoash; Jonah, Hosea, and Amos, chiefly in the reign of Jeroboam II; and Oded in the reign of Pekah.

ISSACHAR, the portion of Canaan occupied by this tribe was bounded on the north by Zebulun, on the south by western Manasseh, on the east by Gad, and on the west by the Mediterranean sea. The head of the tribe was the ninth son of Jacob, his mother was Leah. The beautiful valley of Jezreel was in this territory, which also included the mountains of Carmel, Gilboa and Tabor. The chief towns of Issachar were Shunem, Jezreel, Bethsheanesh, Megiddo, Dothan, Kishon, and Aphek. Tola, one of the Judges of Israel was of this tribe.

JABBOK, a small river which rises in the mountains of Gilead, and falls into the Jordan to the south of the Lake Cinnereth; it was at one time the boundary between the country of the Amorites and that of the Ammonites. (Num. xxi. 24; Deut. ii. 37; iii. 16.) Jacob crossed this river when he returned from Padan-aram to Canaan, at the time when he

wrestled with an angel and had his name changed to Israel. (Gen. xxxii. 22.)

JABESH-GILEAD, a city beyond Jordan, in eastern Manasseh, at the foot of one of the mountains of Gilead. The Benjamites procured themselves wives at this city after their tribe was nearly destroyed for their sin at Gibeah. (Jud. xxi. 8-12.) Nahash king of the Ammonites besieged Jabesh-gilead and required the inhabitants to allow him to thrust out their right eye to shew their submission to him. Saul however came to their assistance and delivered them from the Ammonites. (1 Sam. xi. 2.) The people of Jabesh-gilead ever after felt grateful to Saul and his family and when, after his death, his body, and those of his sons were fixed to the walls of Bethshan, the men of Jabesh-gilead fetched them away and interred them with honour. (1 Sam. xxxi. 11-13.)

JACOB'S WELL, a fountain near Shechem

where Jacob lived before the Shechemites were slaughtered by his sons Simeon and Levi.

JARMUTH, a city in Judah the king of which was slain by Joshua ; (Josh. xii, 11.) also a Levitical city, and a city of refuge in the tribe of Issachar.

JAZER, a city of the Gadites situated at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, and near to a river and a small lake of the same name.

JEBUS, an ancient name of Jerusalem before it was conquered by David ; its founder was Jebus the father of the Jebusites who occupied the city and the surrounding country. (1 Chron. xi. 4.)

JEHOSHAPHAT, a valley east of Jerusalem through which the brook Kidron flows, it is between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.

JERICO, a large city in Benjamin, situated about six miles west of the Jordan, and twenty-

two north-east of Jerusalem; it is called by Moses "the city of palm trees." (Deut. xxxiv. 3.) It was the first city that was taken by the Israelites after they entered the promised land; it was taken by Joshua exactly in accordance with the commands of God, and its walls fell down as God had purposed. (Josh. vi. 20.) The city was quite destroyed and the inhabitants, except Rahab, who had sheltered the spies were put to the sword. At that time Joshua pronounced a curse on any one who should rebuild the city, and this curse was accurately fulfilled about 500 years after, when it was rebuilt by Hiel the Bethelite. (Josh. vi. 26; 1 Kings xvi. 34.) In the time of Elijah and Elisha there was a school of the prophets at Jericho, but the waters near the city were both salt and bitter, and the land was barren. Elisha healed the waters by throwing salt into them, and thenceforth they became both wholesome and fertilizing. (2 Kings ii. 19-22.)

Ezra, Eliashib, and others; though strongly opposed by the Samaritans who had erected their temple on Mount Gerizim. The Jews were however protected by the kings of Persia to whom they paid tribute; and the Temple, the city, and the walls to protect both, were completed.

JEZREEL, a celebrated city in the valley, of Jezreel in the tribe of Issachar. Ahab had a residence there which was near Naboth's vineyard, "the inheritance of his fathers," which Ahab wished to purchase, but which Naboth refused to sell. Jezebel then procured false witnesses against him and caused him to be put to death. This wickedness was denounced by the prophet Elijah, who foretold the miserable end of both Ahab and Jezebel. (1 Kings xxi.)

JOPPA, the chief sea-port and harbour of the Israelites; it was about thirty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem and was situated in

the territory of Dan. On the west of the town was the Mediterranean Sea, by which the cedars of Lebanon were brought in ships for the building of the Temple. At this port Jonah embarked for Tarshish, to "flee from the presence of the Lord," when he was commanded to go to Nineveh. (Jonah i. 3.)

JORDAN, the celebrated river of Canaan, it rises in Lebanon, and flows southward through the marshes, formerly called the waters of Merom; thence into the Lake of Cinnereth; and thence southwards to the Dead Sea, into which it falls. Its length is about 150 miles. The Israelites passed over this river when they entered Canaan, its waters retiring and leaving a dry passage as soon as the priests who carried the Ark touched them with their feet. Some shallow parts of the river are called the *fords* or *passages* of the Jordan, and they are often mentioned in the history of Israel. The fords of Jordan were taken

THE BOOK OF

possession of by Ehud and the Israelites after he had slain Eglon the king of Moab, and there they slew about 10,000 men of Moab, and delivered Israel from the oppression of the Moabites. (Jud. iii. 28-30.) Some years after the Gileadites took the passages of Jordan before the Ephraimites, who had sought to quarrel with the men of Gilead, and slew there 42,000 Ephraimites, ascertaining them by their pronounciation of the word *Shibboleth* which the Ephraimites pronounced *Sibboleth*. (Jud. xii. 6.) Elijah divided the waters of the Jordan with his mantle when he wished to cross over, before he ascended to heaven, and Elisha divided them, with Elijah's mantle on his return to Jericho. (2 Kings ii. 8-14.) In the waters of Jordan Naaman washed seven times by Elisha's command and was healed of his leprosy. (2 Kings v.)

JUDAH, the province of Canaan which was inhabited by the descendants of Judah, the

Fourth son of Jacob and Leah; it extended from Benjamin on the north to the mountains of Edom southwards, was bounded on the east by the Dead Sea, and west by the tribes of Dan and Simeon. It was the most populous of all the tribes. Jerusalem was partly in Judah, and partly in Benjamin. The other principal places of Judah were Hebron, Debir, Bethlehem, Maon, Adullam, Makkedah, Azekah, Tekoa, Engedi, and Ziph. It was from this tribe that Christ was descended, according to Jacob's prophecy. (Gen. lxix. 10.)

JUDAH, (Kingdom.) The kingdom of Judah was separated from that of Israel after the death of Solomon; its metropolis was Jerusalem, its first king Rehoboam. It embraced the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and parts of those of Simeon and Dan. Many of the kings of Judah adhered to the true worship of God, while others fell into gross idolatry. The people of Judah never so totally forsook God as the people of Israel.

Hostile attacks were made on Judah by Shishak, king of Egypt in the reign of Rehoboam ; by the Ethiopians, under Zerah, in the reign of Asa ; by the Edomites, Philistines, and Arabians, in the reign of Jehoram ; by Israel, under Jehoash in the reign of Amaziah ; by the Assyrians, under Sennacherib, in the reign of Hezekiah ; by the Babylonians, in the reign of Manasseh ; and again by the Babylonians, under Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Jehoiachin and Zedekiah, when the people of Judah were taken captive to Babylon, and remained there for seventy years, according to the prophecies of Jeremiah, or till Cyrus proclaimed liberty to them. The successive sovereigns of Judah were Rehoboam, Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah (the mother of Ahaziah) Joash, the son of Ahaziah, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoiachaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah ; (a brother of Jehoiakim.) *All the kings were*

sons of preceding monarchs except the last.
 The chief prophets of Judah were Shemaiah, Oded, Eliezer, Zachariah, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Joel, Jeremiah, Habbakuk, Zephaniah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and Obadiah. Judah was a separate kingdom, for 369 years, or from the revolt of the tribes under Rehoboam to the Babylonish Captivity.

KADESH-BARNEA, a city near the wilderness of Paran on the southern border of the promised land. From this place the spies were sent to view the land, and to it they returned after an absence of forty days. (Num. xiii. 26.) At this place Miriam died; and Moses and Aaron having struck the rock to procure water, when commanded only to speak to it, were here told that they would not be permitted to enter Canaan. (Num. xx. 3-12.) From this place the Israelites returned into the wilderness, and commenced their wanderings which lasted forty years from

their leaving Egypt to their entering into Canaan. (Num. xiv. 27-33.)

KADMONITES, an ancient tribe of Canaanites who inhabited a portion of Canaan east of the Jordan, near Mount Lebanon. (Gen. xv. 19.)

KEDAR, a name which is sometimes applied to Arabia Deserta, derived from one of Ishmael's sons. The descendants of Kedar were a wandering tribe, they lived in tents, had vast flocks of sheep and goats, and frequently changed their habitations. (Gen. xxv. 13; Jerem. xlix. 28, 29.)

KEDESH, a city of Judah, and also one in Naphtali, which was of some importance, it was Levitical and a city of refuge. Heber the Kenite, whose wife Jael smote Sisera in the temple as he slept, had his tent at Kedesh. (Jud. iv. 16-22.)

KEILAH, a town in Judah to which Abiathar

followed David. David was directed to go and smite the Philistines there but to save the town; Saul followed David there to slay him, but he escaped into the wilderness of Ziph. (1 Sam. xxiii. 2.)

KENATH, a city of Gilead, in Manasseh, and the place where Gideon overtook the Moabish princes Zebah and Zalmunnah. (Num. xxxii. 42; Jud. viii. 11.)

KENITES, a people who inhabited a region west of the Dead Sea, and who appear to have lived among the Amalekites. Their dwelling-places were in the mountains and rocks to which circumstance Balaam alluded in his prophecy of their captivity. They were carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar. Heber the husband of Jael was a Kenite. (1 Sam. xiv. 6; Num. xxiv. 20, 21.)

KIBROTH HATTAVAH, an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness at which

they desired flesh, being tired of the manna. Quails were sent of which they ate, but the wrath of God visited them and great numbers of them died. (Num. xi. 34,35; Psalm lxxviii. 30,31.)

KIDRON, a brook which flows through the valley of Jehoshaphat, which David crossed over barefoot and weeping when he fled from Absalom. (2 Sam. xv. 23-30.) Into this brook Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah cast the ashes of the idols and idolatrous altars they destroyed. (2 Chron. xv. 16; xxx. 14; 2 Kings xxiii. 4.)

KIR, a district under the dominion of Assyria through which the river Kir flows; this river falls into the Caspian Sea. Tiglath-pileser took the people of Damascus captive into the land of Kir. (Isai. xxii. 6; 2 Kings xvi. 9.)

KIRJATH-ARBA, the ancient name of Hebron.

KIRJATH-HUZOTH, the royal city of Ba-

sent the king of Moab to which Balaam accompanied him. (Num. xxii. 39.)

KIRJATH-JEARIM, called also Kirjath-Baal, a city of the Gibeonites afterwards in Judah, and about nine miles from Jerusalem. The Ark remained in this city in the house of Abinadab for twenty years after its removal from Bethshemesh; it was removed to Jerusalem by David after he had taken that city from the Jebusites. (1 Sam. vii. 1,2.)

KIRJATH-SEIPHER, a name of the ancient city Debir.

KISHON, a brook which forms two streams at the foot of Mount Carmel one of which flows eastward and falls into Lake Tinnereth, and the other westward into the Mediterranean Sea, at the Bay of Acre. It was at this river, probably when much swollen by rains, that the bands of Sisera perished in its waters. (Jud. v. 21.) The prophets of Baal were also slain at this river. (1 Kings xviii. 40.)

LACHISH, a city of Judah which was about twenty miles south-west of Jerusalem. Its king joined Adonizedek against the Gibeonites, and he was slain by Joshua. (Josh. x. 5-32.) It was one of the cities which Rehoboam made exceeding strong, and the one to which Amaziah fled when his servants conspired against him. (2 Chron. xi. 9.) Sennacherib occupied Lachish when his armies came against Jerusalem : (2 Kings xviii. 14.) and when Nebuchadnezzar was about to besiege Jerusalem, he first took Lachish. (Jer. xxxiv. 7.) After the revolt of the ten tribes Lachish was the first city in Judah to imitate the idolatries of Israel, and it was denounced by the prophet Micah. (Mic. i. 13.)

LAISH, the city to which Abraham pursued the kings to recover Lot, it was afterwards conquered with a small district round it, by the tribe of Dan, and named after their father. (Gen. xiv. 14 ; Jud. xviii. 29.)

LEBANON, two ranges of mountains on the borders of Syria and Canaan, the eastern range is called Anti-lebanon, and the western, Lebanon; the valley between them is called Cœlo Syria. The district of Lebanon is fertile and abounds in fountains, wells, streams, flowers, fir-trees, and box-trees, and it is celebrated for its cedars; these cedars supplied wood for the temple and for the palace which Solomon built. For these works 30,000 men were appointed to hew timber in Lebanon.

LEHI, the place where Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, and where a fountain of water sprang up at his prayer, which fountain was also called Lehi. (Jud. xv. 9.)

LIBNAH, a Levitical city of Judah about twelve miles south-west of Jerusalem; its inhabitants revolted from Jehoram because he had forsaken the God of his fathers. (2 Chron. xxi. 10.) Near this city the Assyrian

host encamped under Sennacherib, who came against Jerusalem in Hezekiah's reign, when 185,000 were smitten by the angel of God. (Isai. xxxvii. 8.)

LODEBAR, a city of Gilead supposed to be on the border of the tribe of Gad; it was the residence of Mephibosheth during his childhood. (2 Sam. ix. 4.)

LUZ, a city of the Canaanites where Jacob slept on his way to Padan-aram, and had the vision of angels ascending and descending; he afterwards built an altar at this place and named it Bethel. (Gen. xxxv. 6-15.)

MAACHA, MAACHATHITES, a country, and a people on the east of Jordan, near Damascus. The Israelites did not expel the Maachathites, nor their neighbours the Geshurites, but lived among them. (Josh. xiii. 13; Deut. iii. 14.)

MACHPELAH, the name of the cave near

Hebron which Abraham purchased of Ephron the Hittite for a burial place for Sarah ; at this place several of the patriarchs and their wives were buried. (Gen. xxiii. 17.)

MAHANAIM, a Levitical city beyond the Jordan, between Mount Gilead and the brook Jabbok ; its name was given to it by Jacob because the angels of God met him there when he was returning from Padan-aram to Canaan. It afterwards became a place of great strength, and it was chosen by Abner for the residence of Ishbosheth the son of Saul, who was there proclaimed king, and who lived there during the wars between him and David. It was the temporary residence of David during the rebellion of Absalom ; near to it was the Wood of Ephraim, where the army of David defeated that of Absalom, and where Absalom was slain. (Gen. xxxii. 2 ; Josh. xiii. 26-30 ; 2 Sam. ii. 8 ; xvii. 24-27 ; xviii. 6-8.)

MAHANEEH-DAN, a place near Kirjath-jea-

rim in Judah where 600 Danites encamped on their way to Laish ; the name signifies "the camp of Dan." (Jud. xviii. 12.)

MAKKEDAH, a city in the plain of Judah and one of the royal cities of the Canaanites ; in a cave at this place Joshua took the five kings of the Amorites and put them to death, he then slew the king of Makkedah, and destroyed the city. (Josh. x. 15-28.)

MAMRE, a plain near Hebron where Abraham went to reside after he had separated from Lot. At Mamre God made a covenant with Abraham and promised him a son ; at this place Ishmael was born, and the names of Abram and Sarai were changed. Near Mamre was the cave of Machpelah. (Gen. xiii. 18.)

MANASSEH, the province of Canaan which was occupied by the descendants of Joseph's elder son, it was in two portions. Eastern Manasseh which was bounded on the south

by Gad, on the west and north by lake Cinnereth and the source of the Jordan, and on the east by Syria;—and Western Manasseh which was between the tribes of Ephraim and Issachar. The most celebrated places in Western Manasseh were Tirzah, Megiddo, Gath-rimmon, Abel-meholah, Bethshan, Endor, and Ophrah; those of Eastern Manasseh Ashtaroth, Beeshterah, Geshur, Jabesh-gilead, and Lodebar. Jair was one of the most noted persons of this tribe; he took three-score cities and several towns and villages, which he called Havoth-jair.

MAON, a city in the south of Judah, not far from Carmel, it was the residence of Nabal the churl, who had large possessions there and in Carmel. Near to it was a wilderness in which David abode for some time when Saul was seeking to slay him. (1 Sam xxv. 1,2.)

MARAH, a place in the wilderness of Shur to

which the Israelites came after three days journey from the Red Sea, and where they found the waters so bitter that neither they nor their cattle could drink of it. At the command of God, Moses made the waters sweet by casting into them the branch of a tree. The name signifies *bitterness*. (Ex. xv. 23; Num. xxxiii. 8.)

MARESHA, a city of Judah near which, in the valley of Zephathah, Asa king of Judah conquered Zerah the Ethiopian. Of this city the prophet Micah, and Eliezer, who prophesied against Jehoshaphat when he allied himself with Ahaziah, were probably natives. (2 Chron. xiv. 9.)

MASSAH, an encampment of the Israelites near Horeb, where the people murmured for water, and where Moses, being commanded to smite the rock with his rod, did so and water gushed forth. (Ex. xvii. 7.)

MEDEBA, a city in the the south of Reuben

near Heshbon, where Joab gained a great victory over the Ammonites and Syrians. (1 Chron. xix. 7-14.)

MEDIA, an extensive country of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and north of Persia, supposed to have been peopled by the descendants of Madai, the third son of Japheth. The Medes were subjugated by Tiglath-pileser the king of Assyria, but they afterwards revolted from Sennacherib. Tiglath-pileser placed some of the captive Israelites in "Halah and Habor, by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes." Nebuchadnezzar went against Media and Persia after he had defeated Pharaoh-Necho king of Egypt and conquered Judah. Babylonia was afterwards taken from Belshazzar, the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, by Darius the Mede, the uncle of Cyrus. Soon after Media was attached to the Persian Empire.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, this vast body of

water is often mentioned in the Scriptures ; it is called the "great sea," (Num. xxxiv. 6,7.) "the sea of the Philistines"; (Ex. xxiii. 31.) "the uttermost sea" (Deut. xi. 24.) Many rivers flow into this sea from Canaan and the surrounding countries, the chief of which is the Nile which traverses Egypt.

MEGIDDO, a fortified city of Manasseh, near to which the army of Jabin was routed by Deborah and Barak ; to which Ahaziah fled when pursued by the orders of Jehu, and where he died ; and where Josiah was defeated and mortally wounded when he went against Pharaoh-Necho. (Jud. i. 27 ; v. 19 ; 2 Kings ix. 27 ; 2 Chron. xxxv. 22,23.)

MERIBAH, an encampment of the Israelites at Rephidim where the people thirsted and murmured against Moses and Aaron, and where God commanded Moses to procure the people water by striking the rock. At this

place the Amalekites fought against Israel and were discomfited. (Ex. xvii. 1-13.)

MEROM, a lake not far from the head of the river Jordan; near it Joshua met the confederated kings of Canaan in battle and completed the conquest of the Promised land. (Josh. xi. 5-8.)

MEROZ, a place near the waters of Merom the inhabitants of which were cursed because they refused to assist their brethren when they fought against Sisera. (Jud. v. 23.)

MESOPOTAMIA, a large province of Asia, situated between the Euphrates and the Tigris. In a part of Mesopotamia called the Land of Shinar, were the first dwellings of men after the Deluge, where they began to build the Tower of Babel. In the same plain after many years, the great city Babylon was built. In another part, called Padan-aram, were born, Heber, the father of the Hebrews, Terah, Abraham, Nahor, Lot, Sarah, Rebek-

ah, Laban, Rachel, Leah, and the sons of Jacob. To this part Jacob came when he fled from Esau, and here he kept the flocks of Laban his uncle for twenty years. Balaam the wicked prophet resided in Mesopotamia, and it was the kingdom of Chusan-rishathaim, from whose oppression Othniel delivered the Israelites. Mesopotamia became a part of the Assyrian Empire, and afterwards, successively of the Babylonian, Persian, and Macedonian Empires. It is now included in Persia.

MICHMASH, a city of Benjamin about ten miles from Jerusalem near which were the rocks Bozez and Sineh. Jonathan and his armour-bearer ascended one of these rocks and attacked a garrison of the Philistines. (1 Sam. xiv. 4-14.) Sennacherib laid up his carriages at Michmash when he invaded Judah. (Isa. x. 28.)

MIDIAN, a country of Arabia Petrea the people of which were descendants of Midian the

fourth son of Abraham and Keturah. The merchants who bought Joseph of his brethren are called Midianites and also Ishmaelites ; the party was probably composed of descendants of both Midian and Ishmael, who were carrying spices to Egypt. (Gen. xxxvii. 25.) When Moses slew the Egyptian he fled into the land of Midian where he fed the flocks of Jethro forty years ; (Ex. ii. 15.) at the end of which time God appeared to him and appointed him to deliver the Israelites from their bondage in Egypt. When the Israelites were journeying to Canaan through the plains of Moab, they were seduced into idolatry by the Midianitish women, on which occasion Zimri, a chief of the tribe of Simeon, and Cozbi, the daughter of a prince of Midian, were slain by Phinehas. (Num. xxv. 6-9.) Soon after five kings of Midian and Balaam the prophet were slain, and many of the cities of Midian were destroyed. Many years after, when Gideon was raised up to deliver Israel

from the Midianites, two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb were slain by the Ephraimites; and two kings of Midian, Zebah and Zalmunah were slain by Gideon. (Jud. vii. 25; viii. 12-21.)

MIGDOL, a town of Egypt towards the Red Sea between which and the sea the Israelites encamped before passing over; the Jews whom Nebuchadnezzar left in Judah came to this city with Johanan. (Ex. xiv. 2; Jer. xliv. 1.)

MINNITH, a city east of the Jordan near Heshbon, it was taken from the Ammonites by Jephthah. The prophet Ezekiel states that Judah took wheat of Minnith to the markets of Tyre. (Jud. xi. 33; Ezek. xxvii. 17.)

MIZPAH, a city in Benjamin at which Saul was anointed king of Israel. (1 Sam. x. 1-17.) Mizpeh, in Gilead was so called by

Laban, it is mentioned as the residence of Jephthah; at this place Gedaliah was made governor of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and slain by Johanan (Gen. xxxi. 49; Jud. xi. 11; Jer. xl. 6.) Mizpeh in Moab was one of the places to which David fled from Saul, his parents joined him there; but the prophet Gad caused him to return into Judah. (1 Sam. xxii. 3-5.) A district near Mount Hermon was also called Mizpeh.

MOAB, the part of Arabia Petrea on the east of the Dead Sea, it was inhabited, after the gigantic race of the Emim were conquered, by the descendants of Moab, one of the sons of Lot. The Moabites combined with the Midianites against Israel as they journeyed to Canaan, and encamped on the borders of Moab, when Balaam was sent for by Balak the king of Moab to curse them. (Num. xxii. 1-5.) After the death of Joshua, Eglon then king of Moab took possession of Gilgal

and kept the Israelites in subjection for eighteen years, he was slain by Ehud, a Benjamite, who pretended to have a secret message to him ; after which the men of Israel put to death 10,000 men of valour of Moab at the fords of Jordan as they endeavoured to escape to their own country. (Jud. iii. 14-30.) In the time of David the king of Moab shewed kindness to him when he was persecuted by Saul. (1 Sam. xxii. 3,4.) The Moabites afterwards joined the Ammonites against David, were defeated by Joab and became tributary to the kings of Israel. (2 Sam. xii. 26-31.) After Ahab's death the kings of Moab refused to pay their tribute, and Jehoram and Jehoshaphat went against them and subdued them. (2 Kings iii. 5.) The Moabites were taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon, and some of them probably returned when the decree of Cyrus gave liberty to the Jews. (Jer. xii. 14,15 ; xlviii. 46,47.)

MORIAH, the name of a mountain on the north-east of Jerusalem, it was at first without the city, but David purchased it from Araunah the Jebusite, and erected on it an altar to God ; it was afterwards chosen as the situation for the Temple which Solomon built, when it was included within the walls of the city. (2 Sam. xxiv. 15-23 ; 2 Chron iii. 1.) It is also said to be the place to which Abraham was directed to go to sacrifice his son Isaac. (Gen. xxii. 1,2.)

NACHON, the name of a threshing-floor in, or adjacent to Jerusalem, and near the house of Obed-edom. At this place Uzzah was struck dead for touching the ark, it was afterwards called Perez-uzzah. (2 Sam. vi. 6.)

NAIOTH, a place near Ramah to which David retired when he began to be persecuted by Saul, it was a residence of Samuel, and a school of the prophets ; to this place Saul

sent messengers twice to take David, and the Spirit of God came on them and they prophesied; he then went himself to take him, but the Spirit of God came on him also and he prophesied. (1 Sam. xix. 18-24.)

NAPHTALI, this portion of Canaan was inhabited by the descendants of the sixth son of Jacob, whose mother was Bilhah. It was bounded on the north by Lebanon, west by Asher, and east by the Jordan and the Sea of Cinnereth. It was one of the most fertile and beautiful of the provinces of Palestine, it abounded in timber and fruits; its chief towns were Abel-beth-maacha, Harosheth of the Gentiles, Hamath, Cinnereth, and Kedesb. Benhadad ravaged Naphtali when he went against Baasha, at the instigation of Asa. (1 Kings xv. 20.) This tribe was carried away captive by Tiglath-pileser. (2 Kings xv. 29.)

NEBO, a mountain of the Abarim range in

the land of Moab, near to Jordan and opposite Jericho. From the summit of this mountain, called Pisgah, Moses viewed the promised land before he died. (Deut. xxxiv. 1.)

NEBO, a city of Reuben near Moab which that people conquered and took, it is spoken of by Jeremiah xlviii. 1.

NILE, the principal river of Egypt which overflows its banks at certain seasons, and thus waters and enriches the surrounding country. The chief cities, towns, and villages of Egypt are built along the banks of this river. In Exodus it is called, "the River." in Isaiah and Jeremiah it is spoken of as the "Sihor." On the brink of this river Moses was placed in an Ark of bulrushes when he could be no longer hidden by his mother. (Ex. ii. 3.)

NINEVEH, the metropolis of Assyria; it was founded by Asshur, (Gen. x. 11.) and situated on the river Tigris. It became a vast city, and in the time of Jonah it was three days

journey through it, its inhabitants having been computed at 600,000. This city was threatened with destruction for its wickedness, but the people were saved by their repentance on Jonah's preaching to them. (Jonah i. 2 ; iii.) Nahum and Zephaniah prophesied its utter ruin, and their predictions have been fulfilled, for no remains of Nineveh are now to be seen, nor is its exact site known.

NO, (THEBES) the metropolis of Lower or northern Egypt; it was built on both sides of the Nile, and it was of vast extent. The prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Nahum denounced its wickedness and idolatry. It was taken and destroyed by the Persians.

NOB, a Levitical city of Benjamin, at which eighty-five priests and their families were slain by Doeg the Edomite at Saul's command, because Ahimelech had shown kindness to David. (1 Sam. xxii. 9-20.) Sennacherib halted at Nob when he was marching against Jerusalem. (Isa x. 32)

NOD, the land into which Cain went when he was driven from men after the murder of his brother, it is said to have been "east of Eden." (Gen. iv. 16.)

NOPH, - (**MEMPHIS**) the ancient capital of Upper, or southern Egypt, it was a city of great extent and magnificence; it was denounced by Jeremiah and Ezekiel for its wickedness. It was plundered, and destroyed successively by the Persians, Greeks, Arabs, and Romans, and it is now, as Jeremiah predicted, "waste and desolate, without an inhabitant."

OLIVES, MOUNT OF, a celebrated mountain near Jerusalem which is separated from that city by the valley of Jehoshaphat. Here when David fled from Jerusalem with his friends weeping, at the time of Absalom's conspiracy, Shimei cursed him; and here Solomon erected altars to the gods of the Moabites and Ammonites. (2 Sam. xv. 30; xvi. 5-7.)

ON, a city of Egypt near to the land of Goshen noted for its idolatry. **HELIOPOLIS**, one of its names, means *the city of the Sun*, and **BETHSHEMESH**, another name of the city, means *the house, or temple of the sun*. It was the daughter of the priest of On whom Pharaoh gave in marriage to Joseph. Jeremiah predicted that Nebuchadnezzar should break the images of Bethshemesh, which prophecy was fulfilled. (Gen. xli. 45; Jer. xliii. 13.)

OPHIR, a country to which Solomon and Hiram king of Tyre traded by ships for gold, almug-trees and precious stones; thought by some to be in India, by others in Arabia, and by others in Africa. (1 Kings ix. 27, 28; x. 11.)

OPHRAH, a city in eastern Manasseh, also called Ephrah, and said to be the birth-place of Gideon. Joash, the father of Gideon erected an altar at Ophrah which Gideon was commanded to destroy. Gideon after-

wards made an idol at Ophrah which caused idolatry. At Ophrah Abimelech slew the lawful sons of Gideon except Jotham. (Jud. vi. 11; viii. 27; ix. 5.)

PADAN-ARAM, a district of Mesopotamia in which some of Abraham's kindred were settled. Eliezer was sent there to fetch a wife for Isaac; and Jacob sojourned there with Laban his uncle for twenty years. (Gen. xxviii. 2.)

PALESTINE, (*See Canaan.*)

PARAN, the wilderness to which Hagar and Ishmael went after they left Beersheba, and where they resided, it is in Arabia Petrea; the wilderness of Zin, and that of Edom, were adjacent to it; Esau married a daughter of Ishmael in Paran. Into this wilderness called, "the great and terrible wilderness," the children of Israel went when they left Mount Sinai. (Dent. i. 19.) From the northern

part of the wilderness of Paran, the twelve spies were sent forth to examine Canaan, and God punished them for their unfaithful report of the land. (Num. xiii. 26.) In the wilderness of Paran the Sabbath-breaker was stoned ;—(Num. xv. 32-36.) Korah, Dathan and Abiram rebelled, and were punished ; (Num. xvi-xvii.) and Aaron's rod budded.

PENIEL, PENUEL, a place east of the Jordan near the ford of the brook Jabbok, where Jacob rested on his return from Padan-aram, and received the name of Israel. The tribe of Gad built a town near the place and called it Penuel. Gideon threw down a tower in this city and put many of the inhabitants to death on his return from pursuing the Midianites, for refusing his soldiers provisions. Jeroboam rebuilt the city, which was probably on the south of the brook. (Gen. xxxii. 30 ; Jud. viii. 17.)

PEOR, one of the heights of the Abarim

mountains. It is mentioned as one of the mountains to which Balak took Balaam to curse the Israelites when God caused him to bless them and foretell their future prosperity. Near this place the Israelites fell into idolatry. (Num. xxiii. 28.)

PEREZ-UZZA, the name given to the place at which Uzzah was struck dead for touching the Ark, it was also called the threshing floor of Nachon. (2 Sam vi. 6.)

PERIZZITES, one of the more ancient tribes that inhabited Canaan, who were to be destroyed by the Israelites; those who were not destroyed were made tributary in the time of Solomon. (1 Kings ix. 20, 21.)

PERSIA, a vast and celebrated country of Asia of which Elam formed a small part. The Persian kings took Babylon while the Jews were there in captivity. Cyrus, one of the Persian kings decreed freedom to the Jews,

as had been previously foretold by Isaiah. (Isa. xlv. 28.) Ahasuerus, another king of Persia was married to a Jewish maiden named Esther. Daniel had a vision of the greatness of the Persian empire, its dominion, and its overthrow, and the establishment of a much greater empire after it. (Dan viii.) Nehemiah was the cupbearer to one of the kings of Persia. (Neh. i. 11.)

PETHOR, a city of Mesopotamia on the Euphrates, and the residence of Balaam the wicked prophet for whom Balak sent. (Num. xxii. 5.)

PETRA, the ancient capital of Arabia Petrea ; king Amaziah slew of Edom in the valley of Salt 10,000 men and took Selah. (2 Kings xiv. 7.)

PHARPHAR, one of the chief rivers of Damascus. (*See Abana.*)

PHILISTIA, the country of the Philistines, a people who chiefly inhabited the west, and

south-west coast of Palestine, they were never entirely dispossessed of their territory. They had five principalities namely Gaza, Gath, Ashdod, Ekron, and Askelon, and several other cities at which kings resided, or royal cities. Their wars with the Israelites were very frequent. Abimelech, the king of Gerar whom Abraham deceived was a Philistine king. After the Israelites began to be settled in Canaan the Philistines became very powerful enemies to them. On one occasion Shamgar routed the Philistines and delivered Israel; on another Samson began to deliver Israel, and slew a vast number of the Philistines. David subdued them, and made them pay tribute. Uzziah destroyed several of their cities, but their power again increased in the days of Ahab. Hezekiah subjugated them, and about the same time Sennacherib destroyed many of their cities. They however, recovered their strength in the days of the last kings of Judah.

PI-HA-HIROTH, an encampment of the Israelites on the Red Sea, to which they were pursued by Pharaoh's Host. (Ex. xiv. 9.)

PIRATHON, a city of Ephraim of which Abdon, one of the judges of Israel was a native, he was buried there. (Jud. xii. 15.)

PISGAH, one of the mountains of the Abarim range; it is celebrated as the place where Moses died after he had surveyed the promised land. Moses was buried in a valley in the land of Moab. (Num. xxvii. 12, 13.)

PISON, one of the four great rivers which flowed through the garden of Eden, and which compassed the land of Havilah. (Gen. ii. 11, 12.)

PITHOM, one of the store-cities built in Egypt by the Israelites during their bondage. Its situation is now unknown. (Ex. i. 11.)

• **RAAMAH**, a district in Arabia, supposed to

be near the Persian Gulf, whose merchants traded to Tyre with spices, gold, and precious stones. (Gen. x. 7; Ezek. xxvii. 22.)

RAAMSES, RAMESES, a treasure-city in Egypt which the Israelites built during their bondage, it is supposed to have been in the land of Goshen, and the place from which they departed when they left Egypt after the death of the first-born. (Ex. i. 11; xii. 37.)

RABBAH, or **RABBATH-AMMON**, a city of the Ammonites in Gilead, it was near the source of the river Jabbok, and the residence of Og, king of Bashan. It was at the siege of this city under the command of Joab that Uriah the Hittite was slain. After the city was taken it remained subject to the kings of Judah. (Deut. iii. 11; 2 Sam. xii. 26.)

RABBATH-MOAB, the capital of the Moabites, called also Ar, and Ariel. (Num. xxi. 28; Jer. xlviii. 31-36.)

RACHAL, a city of Judah to which David sent

some of the spoils taken from the Amalekites who plundered Ziklag. (1 Sam. xxx. 29.)

RAMAH, a city of Benjamin, six miles north of Jerusalem, near which Rachel was buried after the birth of Benjamin. (Gen. xxix. 16.) At another Ramah, the residence of Samuel, the Israelites demanded a king to govern them, and Samuel was commanded to comply with their desire, and informed that Saul was appointed to be their king, and at this place Saul was anointed. There were several places of this name in Canaan.

RAMOTH-GILEAD, a celebrated city in the mountains of Gilead, belonging to the tribe of Gad, built near Galeed, and sometimes called Ramoth-Mizpeh. During the reigns of the kings of Israel it was the scene of several wars. At Ramoth-gilead Jehu was anointed king of Israel; (2 Kings ix. 1-10.) and Ahab was mortally wounded by an arrow shot from a bow at a venture. (2 Chron.

xviii. 3-5.) Ahaziah, king of Judah was also mortally wounded at Ramoth-Gilead. (2 Kings ix. 27.) It was one of the cities of refuge.

REHOB, a Levitical city and a district in Asher on the road to Hamath ; the district occupied one of the valleys of Libanus. (Num. xiii. 21.)

REPHAIM, a race of giants who inhabited the eastern border of the land of Canaan, it is supposed that Og was one of them. (Gen. xiv. 5.)

RED SEA, THE, called also the Arabian Gulf, separated Arabia on the East, from Egypt and Abyssinia on the west. It is celebrated in sacred history for the destruction of Pharaoh and his host, and the miraculous passage through it on dry land of the Israelites ; it was navigated by the fleets of Solomon and Hiram from the ports Elath and Ezion-geber. (Ex. xiv. 21-31 ; 1 Kings ix. 26-28.)

REPHIDIM, one of the noted encampments of the Israelites in the wilderness where they wanted water and complained bitterly to Moses for bringing them out of Egypt. (Ex. xvii. 1-7.) See *Massah* and *Meribah*.

RESEN, an ancient city of Assyria said to have been situated between Nineveh and Calah. (Geu. x. 12.)

REUBEN, the portion of the promised land inhabited by the descendants of Jacob's eldest son. It was east of the Jordan, between the brooks Arnon on the south, and Jazer on the north, having the mountains of Gilead on the east, and the Jordan on the west. The chief cities in Reuben were Heshbon, Aroer, Bezer, Dibon, and Beth-jesimoth. This tribe was one of the first that was carried into captivity.

RIBLAH, a town of Syria in Hamath where Pharaoh-Necho halted on his return from Carchemish; he here deposed Jehoahaz king

of Judah, and placed his brother Jehoiakim on the throne. Nebuchadnezzar remained at Riblah while his general Nebuzar-adan besieged Jerusalem, and after the city was reduced Zedekiah was brought to Riblah with the other prisoners, and his eyes were put out. (2 Kings xxiii. 31-34; Jer. lii. 9-11.)

RIMMON, a mountain to which the Benjamites retreated when they were smitten at Gibeah by the other tribes for their wickedness. (Jud. xx. 45.) There were several cities of this name in Palestine. (1 Chron. vi. 77; Josh. xix. 7.)

ROGELLIM, a place in Gilead east of Jordan, at which old Barzillai resided. (2 Sam. xix. 31.)

ROME, a former metropolis of the world, spoken of by the name of Chittim in the Old Testament; it is also spoken of prophetically by Daniel as a vast empire.

SALEM, the city of which Melechizedek was

king ; it is supposed to have been the earliest name for Jerusalem, and it signifies *health, peace.* (Gen. xiv. 18.)

SAMARIA, the capital of the kingdom of Israel, about thirty-four miles north of Jerusalem, it was built by Omri, who bought the hill Samaria of Shemer, and called the city after his name. (1 Kings xvi. 24.) Ahab erected at Samaria, "a palace of ivory." Benhadad king of Syria, built some streets in Samaria which were occupied by his own subjects. To Samaria Ahab's body was brought after the battle of Ramoth-gilead, and to Samaria Naaman the Syrian leper came to be cured by Elisha of his leprosy. (1 Kings xxii. 37 ; 2 Kings v.) Here, also after Ahab's death his seventy sons were slain, and Jehu his successor proclaimed a great feast in subtlety and slew the assembled worshippers. (2 Kings x. 20-25.) The city was besieged by Shalmaneser for three years, who took it and rased it to the ground.

The Israelites were then taken captive into Assyria and the foreigners whom Shalmaneser brought into the country took the name of Samaritans, and made Shechem their capital. The city Samaria was rebuilt after the return of the Jews from captivity.

SEIR, the mountainous tract to the south of Canaan to which Esau went when he had met Jacob and become reconciled to him. The whole of the country was inhabited by the posterity of Esau, and called the land of Edom.

SELAH, a celebrated city of Edom, and the metropolis of the Edomites in Arabia Petrea. David defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt, south of the Dead Sea ; and Amaziah slew 10,000 men there, and took Selah. (2 Kings xiv. 7.)

SENEH, a rock at the passages by which Jonathan and his armour-bearer went to at-

tack the garrison of the Philistines ; there was another rock near called Bozez. (1 Sam. xiv. 4.)

SEPHARVAIM, a district in Assyria, people from whence were sent by Shalmaneser to inhabit Samaria after he had taken the Israelites captive.

SHAALABIN, a town in Dan near to Ajalon and Heres, in which the Amorites would dwell, but consented to become tributaries. (Josh. xix. 42 ; Jud. i. 35.)

SHAMOR, a place in the mountains of Ephraim where Tola, one of the judges of Israel resided, died, and was buried. (Jud. x. 2.)

SHARON, a name given to three different districts in Canaan ; one of them was a rich valley in the land of the Gadites where David's flocks fed under the care of Shitrai ; (1 Chron. xxvii. 29.) another was situated along the coast between Caesarea and Joppa ;

and the third was a plain, to the north of Mount Carmel; (1 Chron. v. 16.) all these districts were exceedingly fertile.

SHAVEH, a valley near Jerusalem where Melchizedek with the king of Gomorrah came to meet Abraham after the defeat of the five kings. (Gen. xiv. 17.)

SHEBA, the country from which the queen of Sheba, called also the queen of the south, came to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and from it she brought to Solomon "spices, gold and precious stones;" this country is supposed to be Abyssinia. (1 Kings x. 1.)

SHECHEM, SICHEM, a city of Ephraim, forty miles from Jerusalem, situated in a valley between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, which was made the capital of the Samaritans after the destruction of Samaria by Shalmaneser. At this place the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, slew the Shechemites deceitfully, for

their wickedness towards their sister Dinah. (Gen. xxxiv. 25-29.) Near Shechem was Jacob's well and the parcel of ground which Jacob gave to his son Joseph ; and it was in Shechem where Joseph's bones were buried. (Josh. xxiv. 32.) Joshua addressed his last exhortations to the elders and people at Shechem, and died there aged 110 years. Abimelech, a natural son of Gideon, induced the Shechemites to make him king ; they afterwards conspired against him and slew him. (Jud. ix.) At this place also the revolt of the Ten Tribes from Rehoboam took place and Jeroboam was chosen king of Israel. (1 Kings xii. 1-18.)

SHEN, the place between which and Mizpeh Samuel erected the stone called Ebenezer, to commemorate the conquest of the Philistines, and the restoration of the cities to the Israelites. (1 Sam. vii. 12.)

SHIBMAH, a fortified town of Reuben, sup-

posed to be not far from Heshbon. It was famous for its vines which were cut down by the Moabites. (Josh. xiii. 19 ; Isa. xvi. 8,9.)

SHILOH, a place in the southern part of Ephraim about five miles north of Jerusalem, where the Tabernacle was set up and where the ark of God remained nearly three hundred and fifty years, and until it was taken by the Philistines. (1 Sam. iv. 4, 11.) Shiloh was situated on a mountain to the north of Beth-el. At Shiloh the promised land was divided among the tribes by lot, and the cities of the Levites, and those of refuge were appointed. At Shiloh Samuel was dedicated to God, and ministered to Eli—the sons of Eli made themselves vile—Eli was reprov'd for their excesses—their destruction, and that of his posterity was declared—and he himself fell backward and died when he heard that the Philistines had captured the ark. (1 Sam. i-iv.) At Shiloh also the prophet Ahijah lived, who an-

nounced God's purpose to Jeroboam to make him king over ten tribes after Solomon's death, and who afterwards foretold the death of Abijah and Jeroboam's posterity. (1 Kings xi. 29-30; xiv. 1-20.)

SHINAR, the region about Babylon in which the people began to build the tower of Babel after the flood, when God confounded their language and scattered them. (Gen. xi. 2.)

SHITTIM, the place in the plains of Moab where the Israelites were ensnared into idolatry by the Midianites, and the idolaters were slain. (Num. xxv.)

SHUNEM, a city in the border of Issachar which Elisha frequently visited, and at which he was hospitably entertained by a Shunamite, to whom he promised a son, which promise God fulfilled; some years after, when the child was grown he died, and Elisha came to Shunem from Mount Carmel at the desire

of the Shunammite and restored him to life.
(2 Kings iv. 8-37.)

SHUR, a sandy tract of wilderness, west of Arabia Petrea and between Canaan and Egypt. Hagar fled to this wilderness the first time she left her mistress. (Gen. xvi. 7.)

SHUSHAN, SUSA, the capital of that part of Persia anciently called Elam, and the winter residence of the kings of Persia. Daniel, the prophet had one of his visions in the palace at Shushan, and it was the scene of Vashti's deposition, Esther's promotion, Haman's downfall, and Mordecai's exaltation. (Dan viii. ; Esther i-ii. ; vii-viii.)

SIDDIM, the plain where the guilty cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, which were swallowed up with their inhabitants. The Dead Sea now occupies the plain. (Gen. xiv. 3.)

SIDON, one of the most ancient and celebrated

cities of Phœnicia ; it existed many years before Tyre, from which it was distant about twenty miles ; it was celebrated for its artificers and its merchants. It is supposed to have been founded by the eldest son of Canaan. (Gen. x. 15 ; 2 Chron. ii. 13,14.)

SIMEON, the division of Canaan occupied by the descendants of the second son of Jacob and Leah ; it had Judah to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Dan to the north, and the Wilderness of Paran to the south ; its chief cities were Askelon, Beersheba, Gaza, Gerar, and Ziklag.

SIN, a wilderness which the Israelites traversed between Elim and Mount Sinai. In this wilderness God first sent the Israelites manna, and commanded the observance of the Sabbath. (Ex. xvi. 1.)

SINAI, a celebrated mountain and desert in Arabia, situated in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. On this mountain

God delivered the Ten Commandments to Moses amid thunders and lightnings ; (Ex. xix. 16-25.) here also the golden calf was made by Aaron, and worshipped by the people, and 3,000 of the Israelites were slain by the Levites for this sin. (Ex. xxxii.) On Sinai the plan of the Tabernacle was shewn to Moses, and near Sinai, it was made, reared, and anointed. (Ex. xl.) Aaron and his sons were here appointed priests—Nadab, and Abihu were slain—the blasphemer was stoned—the people were numbered—and the Levites were consecrated to serve the Tabernacle. (Lev. viii.)

SION, the highest of the hills on which Jerusalem was built, it was on the southern side, and contained the citadel, the king's palace, and the upper city.

SODOM, the chief of the cities of the plain now occupied by the Dead Sea ; before it was destroyed it was conquered by Chedorlaomer when Lot was taken captive.

SOREK, a valley in which was the residence of Delilah, the woman who betrayed Samson to his enemies. It was noted for its delicious grapes; a rivulet of this name traversed the tribe of Dan. (Jud. xvi. 4.)

SUCCOTH, the first encampment of the Israelites after they left Egypt; also a city of Gilead at which Jacob dwelt before he went to Shechem, it was afterwards in Gad; its inhabitants would not find Gideon and his men food when they were faint with pursuing the kings of the Midianites, and he threatened to tear their flesh on his return with the thorns and briers of the wilderness, which threat he executed. (Jud. viii. 13-16.)

SYRIA, a large country of Asia between the Euphrates and Arabia on the east and south, with Mount Taurus on the north, and the Mediterranean Sea and Canaan on the west. Damascus and Hamath were two of its largest cities. There were several small king-

doms in Syria which David conquered. After Solomon's death the kings of Syria became more powerful than they had previously been. The most celebrated kings of Syria whose histories are connected with that of the Jewish nation were Hadadezer, Benhadad, Hazael, and Rezin. Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria slew Rezin, and Syria was then annexed to the Assyrian Empire; it afterwards, with Assyria, became subject to Babylon.

TAANACH, a city of the Levites in Western Manasseh; in Solomon's time it was under the government of one of his twelve officers for providing victuals for the king and his household. A tenth of the produce of the fields and vineyards was payable to the king. (1 Sam. viii. 15; 1 Kings iv. 7-12.)

TABERAH, an encampment of the Israelites in the Wilderness where the people murmured against God, and the fire of the Lord consumed them. Here also the seventy elders

were appointed, and Eldad and Medad prophesied in the camp. (Num. xi. 3.)

TABOR, a mountain in the north of Issachar near which Barak assembled his army when he defeated Sisera. There was also a city of this name. (Jud. iv. 6.)

TADMOR, a city of Syria, called "Tadmor in the wilderness;" it was built by Solomon, and was afterwards called Palmyra. (1 Kings ix. 18.)

TAHPANHES, a city of Egypt to which Johanan removed the people from Jerusalem after Gedaliah was slain, and with them Jeremiah and Baruch. (Jer. xliii. 4-8.) Jeremiah is supposed to have died at Tahpanhes.

TARSHISH, THARSHISH, a country, the situation of which is unknown, to which Solomon traded for "gold, and silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks." The ships of Tharshish were large merchant-ships, so framed as to be enabled to take long voyages.

TEKOAH, a city in Judah, about twelve miles south-east of Jerusalem from which Joab fetched "a wise woman," who invented a tale of sorrow and told it to David, and thus obtained pardon of the king for Absalom. (2 Sam. xiv.) The city was repaired and strengthened by Rehoboam after the revolt of the tribes. Amos the prophet was a herdsman of Tekoah. There was a wilderness of this name not far from the city where Jehoshaphat's army went against the Moabites and Ammonites, and where these enemies of Judah destroyed each other according to the purpose of God declared to Jehoshaphat. (2 Chron. xx.)

TEL-ABIB, a place on the river Chebar near the Euphrates to which Ezekiel went when commissioned to go and prophesy to the captives there. (Ezek. iii. 15.)

TEMAN, a district of Arabia Petrea called after Teman, a grandson of Esau, and "the father of the Edomites of Mount Seir."

THEBEZ, a town in Ephraim near Shechem at the siege of which Abimelech was killed by a millstone thrown from a tower by a woman. (Jud. ix. 54.)

THISBE, a town in Naphtali said to be the birth-place of Tobit. Elijah the Tishbite is supposed to have been born at this place, though he afterwards dwelt in Gilead, where he is said to have been born at a place called Tishbe.

TIMNATH, a town in Dan mentioned in the history of Samson as the place on the road to which he slew the young lion that roared against him : it was at that time occupied by the Philistines. Near this place he also destroyed the standing corn of the Philistines, by means of three hundred foxes with fire-brands tied to their tails, to revenge himself on his father-in-law who had given the wife of Samson "to his companion whom he had used as his friend." (Jud. xiv.)

TIMNATH-SERAH, a city in the mountains

of Ephraim, the inheritance, residence, and burial place of Joshua. (Josh. xix. 49, 50.)

TIPSAH, a city of Ephraim about six miles from Samaria, the people of which refused admittance to Menahem ; but he took the place by force and massacred the inhabitants. (2 Kings xv. 16.)

TIRZAH, a city of Ephraim, and the royal residence of the kings of Israel from Jeroboam to Omri who built Samaria. Its situation is spoken of as pleasant. At Tirzah the prophet Jehu predicted the utter destruction of the posterity of Baasha ; and Zimri slew Elah, the son and successor of Baasha ; there also Zimri perished in the flames of the palace after reigning seven days. (1 Kings xvi. 18 ; xv. 21 ; xvi. 8-17.)

TOB, a district east of Jordan to which Jephthah fled when he was driven from his father's house, and from whence he was fetched by the

elders of Israel to deliver the Israelites from their oppressors the Midianites. (Jud. xi. 3.)

TOPHET, a name of the valley of Hinnom where human sacrifices were offered to the idol Moloch, and a drum sounded to drown the cries of the victims.

TYRE, a celebrated city of Phœnicia in the division of Asher, which was probably founded by the Sidonians. In the time of Joshua, it was fortified and was called the strong city of Tyre. Solomon received valuable services from Hiram king of Tyre in the building of the Temple. Tyre is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, its inhabitants are described as filled with pride and luxury; and judgments are denounced on the city, and its destruction foretold by the prophets, for the idolatry and wickedness of its people. Tyre is now a miserable place, its few inhabitants support themselves by fishing, and the ruins

of the city have become, "a place to spread nets upon."

ULAI, a river in Persia which flowed near the royal city and palace of Shushan, its water is said to have been so clear that the Persian kings would drink of no other. (Dan viii. 2-16.)

UR, an ancient city of Chaldea, it was the residence of Terah and Abraham; and from it Abraham removed when commanded to leave his country to go into Canaan. It is now called Orfah. (Gen. xi. 28.)

UZ, a country in which Job resided, supposed to be the same as Edom. (Job i. 1; Lam. iv. 21.)

ZAANANIM, a town in Naphtali near which was a plain of the same name where Heber the Kenite pitched his tent. (Jud. iv. 11.)

ZALMON, a hill near Shechem where Abim-

elech and his followers cut down branches of trees to set the tower of Shechem on fire. (Jud. ix. 48.)

ZALMONAH, an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where the people murmured and were punished by fiery serpents. God instructed Moses to set up a brazen serpent that they who looked on it might live. (Num. xxxiii. 41.)

ZAMZUMMIM, a race of giants who inhabited the country which was afterwards occupied by the Ammonites. (Deut. ii. 20.)

ZAREPHATH, a city of Phœnicia which was situated between Tyre and Sidon; at this city Elijah resided with a poor widow whose barrel of meal did not waste, nor cruse of oil fail during a famine, according to the word of the Lord which Elijah spoke. Afterwards Elijah raised the widow's son to life. (1 Kings xvii.)

ZARTHAN, a town in Ephraim; the brazen

1 vessels for the temple service were cast in the clayey ground between Zarthan and Succoth. (1 Kings vii. 46.)

ZEBOIM, one of the five cities of the plain of Sodom which were destroyed for the sins of the inhabitants. (Deut. xxix. 23.)

ZEBULUN, the division of Canaan allotted to this tribe, the descendants of the tenth son of Jacob, was south of Asher and Naphtali; north of Issachar and had the sea of Cinnereth to the East, and the Mediterranean to the west. The chief places in the tribe were Zebulun, Jokneam, Shimron and Japhia. It was a very populous tribe and had many other towns and villages; it distinguished itself in the war of Barak against Sisera. Elon, one of the judges was of the tribe of Zebulun.

ZELAH, a town in Benjamin where the bones of Saul and Jonathan were deposited in their family sepulchre. (Josh. xviii. 28; 2 Sam. xxi. 14.)

ZEPHATH, a city of the Canaanites who were expelled by the Simeonites aided by Judah ; its name was then changed to Hormah. (Jud. i. 17 ; Num. xxi. 3.)

ZEPHATHAH, a valley near Mareshah in Judah where Asa king of Judah defeated Zerah, the Cushite with his Ethiopian army. (2 Chron. xiv. 10.)

ZEREDA, a place in Ephraim where Jeroboam was born. (1 Kings xi. 26.)

ZIKLAG, a city of the Philistines in Simeon, which Achish king of Gath gave to David while he took refuge from Saul among the Philistines. From this place David invaded several cities of the Philistines. The city was taken by the Amalekites, and plundered but David retook the spoil, and slew all the Amalekites save four hundred young men. (1 Sam. xxx.) David was at Ziklag when he was informed of the death of Saul and Jonathan at Gilboa.

ZIN, the wilderness to the south of Judah through which it is supposed the waters of the Jordan flowed to the Red Sea, before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah ; in this wilderness the Israelites wandered thirty-seven years—Miriam died—Moses offended God by striking the rock, and was told that he would not be permitted to enter into Canaan.

ZIPH, a town of Judah near Maon and Carmel. David had escaped into the wilderness of Ziph when Saul sought him at Keilah. Jonathan visited David at Ziph, and made a covenant with him. Some time after Saul was in the power of David at Ziph, but David took only his spear and cup from him. (Josh. xv. 55 ; 1 Sam. xxiii. 19.)

ZOAN, an ancient city of Egypt, and probably the capital, and the residence of the Pharaoh who reigned when the miracles of Moses were wrought, and the judgments of God,

executed on the Egyptians. (Num. xiii. 22; Psalm. lxxviii. 12)

ZOAR, one of the cities of the plain of Sodom. It was saved to afford Lot a place of refuge; it is supposed to have been situated on the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, and that its ancient name was Bela. (Gen. xiv. 2.)

ZOHELETH, a stone at the fountain Rogel near Jerusalem, where Adonijah got himself proclaimed king, and made a great entertainment for his friends. (1 Kings i. 9.)

ZORAH, a city of Judah which Rehoboam fortified after the revolt of the ten tribes. (2 Chron. xi. 10.) There was another city of the name in Dan where Manoah lived, and which was the birth-place and burial-place of Samson. (Jud. xiii. 2; xvi. 31.)

ZUZIM, an ancient race of giants who were dispossessed of their territory by the Moabites and Ammonites. (Gen. xiv. 5.)

THE BOOK
OF
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

PART 2.—THE NEW TESTAMENT.

ABILENE, a country on the eastern side of Anti-libanus its chief city was Abila; it is mentioned as the tetrarchy, or district governed by Lysanias when Tiberius Cæsar was Emperor of Rome, and Pontius Pilate governor of Judea. (Luke iii. 1.)

ACELDAMA, a piece of ground on the south of Jerusalem, which was called the *Potter's*

Field; it was also called the *field of blood*, because it was purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which Judas covenanted to receive from the chief priests for betraying the Saviour, and which he afterwards refused to retain. This field was therefore purchased to bury strangers in with the money, which as the price of blood, it was not lawful to put into the sacred treasury. (Matt. xxvii. 7-10.)

ACHAIA, a country of Greece whose capital was Corinth; its chief magistrate was Gallio. When the Jews brought St. Paul before him, and accused him of persuading men to worship God contrary to the law, he commanded them to be driven from the judgment seat, because he cared for none of the things which concerned their religion; but he said he would have heard them, if they had to charge the Apostle with any wickedness. (Acts xviii. 12-17.) St. Paul addresses the second epistle to the Corinthians to "all the saints which are in all Achaia." (2 Cor. i. 1.)

ADRAMYTTIUM, a city on the west coast of Mysia, in Asia Minor, opposite to the island of Lesbos. The ship in which St. Paul sailed from Cesarea to Myra, on his first voyage to Italy, belonged to this place. (Acts. xxvii. 2.)

ADRIA, the sea on the east of Italy in which St. Paul was driven up and down on his voyage to Rome. (Acts. xxvii. 27.)

ALEXANDRIA, a magnificent commercial city of Lower Egypt, which was built by Alexander the Great about 330 years B. C. Many Jews settled in Alexandria, and those who disputed with Stephen and put him to death were of this city. Apollos, the companion of St. Paul was a native of Alexandria. It is supposed that St. Mark introduced the gospel, and suffered martyrdom there. It was in a ship of Alexandria that St. Paul sailed from Myra to Rome. (Acts. vi. 9; xviii. 24; xxvii. 6.)

AMPHIPOLIS, a city of Thrace formerly the capital of Macedonia. Paul and Silas passed through this city after their deliverance from the prison at Philippi, on their way to Thessalonica. (Acts xvii. 1.)

ANTIOCH, (SYRIA) a celebrated city on the river Orontes, formerly the capital of Syria. At this place the disciples of the Saviour were first called Christians; and for a whole year the gospel was preached here by St. Paul and St. Barnabas. It was also the native place of St. Luke the Evangelist. (Acts xi. 22-26.)

ANTIOCH, (PISIDIA) a city of Asia Minor, in the division called Pisidia; it was visited by Paul and Barnabas, and St. Paul preached in the synagogue there a discourse which the Gentiles wished him to preach to them on the next sabbath; but the Jews raised a persecution against the Apostles, and St. Paul having declared that it was necessary the gospel should be first preached to them, turned to

the Gentiles who rejoiced to hear him. The chief people of the city expelled the apostles, who "shook off the dust of their feet against them." (Acts xiii. 14-51.) There were many other cities called Antioch in Asia Minor, and in Syria.

ANTIPATRIS, a town of Palestine between Jerusalem and Cesarea about forty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem and twenty-six south of Cesarea. St. Paul rested at this town one night when he was sent from Jerusalem to the Roman governor of Cesarea. (Acts xxiii. 31.)

APOLLONIA, a city of Macedonia between Amphipolis and Thessalonica. St. Paul passed through it on his way to the latter place. (Acts xvii. 1.)

APPII FORUM, a town on the west of Italy, about fifty miles from Rome. St. Paul was met here by several devout Christians on his way to Rome. (Acts xxviii. 15.)

ARABIA, a large country to the south and east of the Holy Land, it was visited and the gospel preached in it by St. Paul. (Gal. i. 17.) *see p. 13.*

AREOPAGUS, a tribunal for judgment which was held on Mars Hill at Athens. St. Paul was brought before this tribunal, as "a setter forth of strange gods," because he preached Jesus and the resurrection. (Acts xvii. 22-34.)

ARIMATHEA, a city of Judea which was about thirty-six miles west of Jerusalem; it was the residence of Joseph a rich man and a counsellor, "a good man and a just;" who begged the body of Jesus from Pilate and buried it in his own new tomb. (Matt. xxvii. 57; Luke xxiii. 50.)

ASIA, one of the principal divisions of the earth. *see p. 20.*

ASIA MINOR, is the most western portion of Asia. Its chief divisions were Mysia, Bithy-

nia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus; Lydia, Phrygia, Galatia and Cappadocia; Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and Cilicia; and the islands of Rhodes, and Cyprus. The gospel was preached in Asia by St. Paul, and by other apostles. The seven principal churches of Asia were on the western coast, and in the division of Lydia; they were at Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea; to them St. John addressed the book of Revelation. (Rev. i.)

ATHENS, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Greece, it was noted for its men of learning, and its magnificent temples. When St. Paul visited it to declare the gospel, the city was "wholly given up to idolatry." The people of Athens had so great a respect for every thing that was considered divine, that they erected an altar to "The Unknown God;" supposed to be the God of the Jews. The Apostle saw this altar, and said, "Whom ye

ignorantly worship declare I unto you:"
(Acts xvii. 16-34.)

ATTALIA, a city of Pamphylia on the north coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It was visited by Paul and Barnabas after they left Perga. (Acts xiv. 25.)

AZOTUS, the city called *Ashdod* in the Old Testament; it was at this city where Philip was found after he had baptized the treasurer of queen Candace. (Acts viii. 40.)

BEREA, a city of Macedonia at which St. Paul preached with great success; he describes the Bereans as more noble than those of Thessalonica, because they received the word with readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily. (Acts xvii. 10-13.)

BETHABARA, a town where there was probably a ford across the Jordan, at which John was baptizing when he bore witness to Jesus—where Jesus also went to be baptized—and

whence the first disciples followed Jesus.
(John i. 28.)

BETHANY, a village near the foot of the Mount of Olives, two miles east of Jerusalem on the way to Jericho. In this village Lazarus resided with his two sisters, Martha and Mary, and here he was raised from the dead. At Bethany also Jesus was entertained by Martha and Mary, and was anointed by Mary. The name signifies *house of song*. (John xi. 1-46; xii. 1-3.)

BETHESDA, a pool, or bath on the east of Jerusalem, which had five porches, in which lay a multitude of impotent folk, waiting for the descent of an angel who troubled the water, and the first who afterwards went into it was healed of his infirmity. At this place the Saviour told an impotent man to rise and walk who had been troubled with an infirmity thirty-eight years. (John v.) The name signifies *house of mercy*.

BETHLEHEM, a celebrated city of Judea, about six miles to the south-west of Jerusalem, at which the Saviour was born. The fields where the birth of Christ was announced to the shepherds are near the city. To Bethlehem the shepherds came to adore Christ, and the wise men brought their offerings, and worshipped him. Joseph and Mary fled from Bethlehem with the infant Jesus, when Herod sought his life; and at Bethlehem the infants under two years old were slain by Herod's command. (Luke ii. 4,7-48; Matt. ii.) Its name signifies *house of bread.* see p. 32.

BETHPHAGE, a village on the declivity of the Mount of Olives adjoining that of Bethany. At this village the disciples found the ass on which the Saviour rode into Jerusalem. (Luke xix. 29; Matt. xxi. 1.) Its name signifies *house of figs.*

BETHSAIDA, a city of Galilee on the north-west coast of the sea of Galilee, and one of

those on which the Saviour pronounced woes for its impenitence and infidelity, after the mighty works which had been done there. It was the residence of Philip, Peter, and Andrew. (John. i. 44 ; xii. 21 ; Matt. xi. 21.)

BITHYNIA, one of the northern divisions of Asia Minor. St. Paul intended to visit this country with Timothy, " but the Spirit suffered them not." (Acts xvi. 7,8.)

CALVARY, a small mountain near to, but not in the ancient city of Jerusalem, on which the Saviour was crucified, and near to which he was buried. (Luke xxiii. 33-53.)

CANA, a town of Galilee about six miles north east of Nazareth, it was the scene of our Saviour's first miracle,—the changing of water into wine, at a marriage-feast ; it was also at this place that he healed the son of nobleman who lay sick at Capernaum. (John ii. 1-11 ; iv, 44-54.)

CAPERNAUM, one of the principal cities of Galilee, was situated on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee; it was nearly 100 miles north by east of Jerusalem. It was here that our Saviour chiefly resided during the period of his ministry, hence it is called by St. Matthew "his own city." At Capernaum Jesus healed Peter's wife's mother—the sick of the palsy—the man with the withered hand—and the centurion's servant;—gave sight to two blind men—raised to life the daughter of Jairus—cast out a dumb demoniac—chose and ordained the twelve apostles, and sent them out to preach; related many parables, and sent out seventy disciples, two and two to different cities. Jesus pronounced woes on the people of Capernaum, who lived where most of his mighty works were done, and yet believed not. (Matt. iv. 13; viii. 14, 15; ix. 2-8; xii. 9-14; viii. 5-13; ix. 27-31; 32-34; x. 2-4; Luke x. 1-24; Matt. xi. 23.)

CAPPADOCIA, a province in Asia Minor,

between Mount Taurus and the Black Sea. At the day of Pentecost some Cappadocians who were in Jerusalem heard of the wonderful works of God in their own language, and the country is one of those to whose people St. Peter addressed his Epistles. (Acts ii. 9; 1 Peter i. 1.)

CARIA, a province of Asia Minor of which the chief cities were Miletus and Cnidus. Miletus was visited by St. Paul. (Acts xx. 15.)

CEDRON, a brook which runs through the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is called Kidron, and also Keiron in the Old Testament. Our Saviour crossed over this brook in his way to Gethsemane. (*see p. 94.*) (John xviii. 1.)

CENCHREA, a seaport and harbour a few miles from Corinth, but belonging to that city. At this place Paul fulfilled a vow. Phœbe, whom the Apostle recommends to the Romans, was a member of the Christian

church at Cenchrea. (Acts, xviii. 18 ; Rom. xvi. 1.)

CESAREA, PALESTINA, a large city, and sea-port on the Mediterranean sea, about sixty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem. It was built by Herod the Great and adorned like the Roman cities with palaces, theatres, and temples. At Cesarea, Cornelius the centurion was converted and baptized—Herod died, being smitten, and eaten by worms—Agabus prophesied of Paul's bondage—and Philip the evangelist resided. Here also Tertullus the Roman orator accused Paul before Felix ; and Paul defended himself and preached the gospel, first before Felix and afterwards in the presence of Festus and Agrippa. (Acts x. 24-48 ; xii. 20-23 ; xxi. 8-12 ; xxiv-xxvi.)

CESAREA PHILLIPI, a city near the source of the Jordan which was first called Laish, then Dan. It was afterwards enlarged by Philip the Tetrarch who named it Cesarea, in honour of the

Emperor Tiberias; it was about 120 miles north of Jerusalem. Near this city the conversation took place between Jesus and his disciples, in which Peter acknowledged Jesus to be the Messiah, the Son of God, and Jesus for the first time predicted his own death to his disciples. (Matt. xvi. 13-21.)

CHIOS, an island in the Archipelago of Greece by which St. Paul sailed as he went from Macedonia to Jerusalem. (Acts xx. 15.)

CHOBAZIN, a small town which was probably situated at the north of the sea of Galilee where the Jordan falls into that sea. Near to it Jesus healed a leper and performed many other miracles, and it is one of the towns on which he pronounced a woe because of the infidelity of the people. (Matt. viii. 2-4; xi. 21; Luke x. 13.)

CILICIA, a country of Asia Minor bounded on the east by Syria, and on the south by the

Mediterranean Sea. Its chief city, Tarsus, was the birth-place of the Apostle Paul. (Acts xxii. 3; xv. 41.)

CLAUDA, a small island near the south-west coast of Crete, to which the vessel was driven in which St. Paul was taken as a prisoner from Cesarea to Italy. (Acts xxvii. 16.)

CNIDUS, a city which stood on a promontory of Caria in Asia Minor, it is mentioned in the account of Paul's voyage to Rome. (Acts xxvii. 7.)

COLOSSE, an ancient city of Phrygia, which was destroyed by an earthquake soon after St. Paul wrote the Epistle to the Colossians. It is supposed that the Apostle never visited this city. (Col. i.2.)

COOS, an island of the Mediterranean, in the Grecian Archipelago, near which St. Paul sailed in his voyage to Jerusalem. (Acts xxi. 1.)

CORINTH, the capital of Achaia, situated on

an isthmus, at the foot of a lofty rock was celebrated for its magnificent buildings, its commerce, wealth, and learning, and not less for its idolatry, and wickedness. St. Paul resided at Corinth for a year and a half, he lodged with Aquila and Priscilla, and worked at his trade as a tent-maker. It was at this place where, in a vision, the Lord appeared to him, and said, "I have much people in this city." Crispus, and Gaius, and the family of Stephanas were among the fruits of his ministry in this city. From Corinth he wrote several of his epistles, and here, to shew their enmity to the gospel, the Jews brought him before the judgment seat of Gallio. (Acts xviii. 1-17.)

CRETE, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, it is about 180 miles long and 55 broad, it is now called Candia. The apostle Paul landed at its chief-port, Fair Havens, on his voyage from Jerusalem to Rome. A Christian church was early planted in Crete of which

Titus was the first bishop. The ancient Cretans indulged in almost every vice. (Acts xxvii. 12; Tit. i. 5-12.)

CYPRUS, a large island of the Mediterranean Sea to the south of Asia Minor, and west of Syria, it is about 150 miles long, and 70 miles broad. It was the native place of the apostle Barnabas, and of an old disciple named Mnason. When Paul and Barnabas proceeded from Antioch in Syria to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, they sailed to Cyprus, landed at Salamis, and went through the island to Paphos, where they preached before the Roman governor, Sergius Paulus, who was converted to the Christian faith. A Jew who was present, called Elymas, endeavoured to turn away the governor from the faith, and he was smitten with blindness for a season; for thus opposing the gospel. St. Paul afterwards passed the island twice, but he did not land on either occasion. (Acts iv. 36; xiii. 4-12; xxi. 16.)

CYRENE was the principal city of the province of Libya, in Africa. Some of the Cyrenians were present at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. Simon, whom the Jews compelled to bear the Saviour's cross was a native of Cyrene, as was Lucius, one of the teachers in the church at Antioch. (Acts ii. 10 : Matt. xxvii. 32 ; Luke xxiii. 26 ; Acts xiii. 1.)

DALMANUTHA, a place on the western side of the sea of Galilee, where our Saviour landed with his disciples. (Mark. viii. 10.)

DALMATIA, one of the provinces of ancient Illyricum, to the east of the Adriatic. Titus first preached the gospel here. (2 Tim. iv. 10.)

DAMASCUS, an ancient, and celebrated city of Syria to which St. Paul was proceeding to persecute the believers, when his miraculous conversion took place and his labours as a preacher of the gospel commenced. The

Jews lay in wait to kill him, but the disciples of Damascus let him down by the city wall in a basket, and he escaped to Jerusalem, (Acts ix. 2-27.) *see p. 41.*

DECAPOLIS, a district of the Holy Land so called because it contained ten cities. From this region, which lay chiefly on the north-east of the Sea of Galilee, multitudes came to hear our Saviour preach. (Matt. iv. 25; Mark v. 20.)

DERBE, a city of Lycaonia in Asia Minor, which was the birth-place of the hospitable disciple Gaius. To this city Paul and Barnabas fled when they escaped from Lystra, where Paul had been stoned. (Acts xiv. 6; 19-21.)

EGYPT, a celebrated country of Africa which is united to the Holy Land on the south-west. To this country Joseph and Mary were commanded to go with the child Jesus when Herod sought to destroy him; and there they remain-

ed till after Herod's death. (Matt. ii. 13-15.)
see p. 51.

EMMAUS, a village which was about eight miles north of Jerusalem; it is memorable for the conversation of Jesus with two of his disciples after he had risen from the dead, when he explained to them the scriptures—became known to them in the breaking of bread as he sat at meat, and then vanished out of their sight. (Luke xxiv. 13-35.)

ENON, a town on the Jordan fifty miles north east of Jerusalem, and twenty-four east of Samaria at which Johu baptized because there was much water there. Its name signifies *the place of springs*. (John iii. 23.)

EPHESUS, one of the most celebrated cities of Asia Minor in the division of Lydia. To this city Aquila and Priscilla went to reside after they left Corinth. In this city was the famed heathen temple of the goddess Diana. The inhabitants were wholly given up to idolatry.

When St. Paul visited Ephesus a tumult was raised against him by the craftsmen who made shrines of the goddess Diana, probably small silver models of the temple and the goddess. The disturbance was quelled by the town-clerk or chief magistrate of the city. The Apostle was much persecuted both by the Heathens and the Jews, but many who embraced the gospel publicly burnt their books of sorcery of the value of £1500. St. Paul resided at Ephesus for three years. Timothy is supposed to have been the bishop of Ephesus, St. John resided there many years. (Acts xix.)

EPHRAIM, a city of Judca about eight miles north east of Jerusalem on the road to Jericho. To this city Jesus went after he had raised Lazarus from the dead. (John xi. 54.)

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa south of Egypt. One of the chief officers of its queen, Candace, was converted to Christianity by the

preaching of Philip the deacon. (Acts viii. 27, 28.)

FAIR HAVENS, the harbours of the city Lasea, on the coast of Crete, probably so named because there was good anchorage for ships. St. Paul landed there as he went from Jerusalem to Rome. (Acts xxvii. 8.)

GADARA, the capital of Perea, situated about six miles east of the Sea of Galilee, it was one of the cities of Decapolis; the surrounding country is called the country of the Gadarenes. It was here that Jesus permitted the unclean spirits of which two persons were dispossessed by him, to enter the herd of swine. (Mark v. 1.)

GALATIA, a province of Asia Minor which was at one time very populous, and contained colonies from various nations, among whom were many converts to the gospel. St. Paul probably visited Galatia twice, and a few

years after his second visit he addressed an epistle to the churches in Galatia. (Acts xvi. 6,7 ; xviii. 23.)

GALILEE, the most extensive province of the Holy Land, it was bounded on the east by the Sea of Galilee and the river Jordan, on the west by Phœnicia, on the north by Syria, and on the south by Samaria. It was divided into two portions called Upper Galilee and Lower Galilee. The principal city of Upper Galilee, mentioned in the New Testament is Cæsarea Philippi ; those of Lower Galilee are Tiberias, Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, Cana, Nazareth, Nain. In Lower Galilee the Saviour's reputed parents resided ; Mary was visited by an angel, and the Son promised. After Joseph and Mary returned from Egypt, they came to Galilee where the child Jesus was brought up. Before Jesus commenced his ministry he went from Galilee to Jordan to John to be baptized. After his fast-

ing and temptation, he returned to Galilee to commence his teaching and his wonderful works. In Galilee he chiefly resided, and hence he was called "a Galilean." Most of the apostles were "men of Galilee." (Luke i. 26; Matt. ii. 22; Luke ii. 39, 40; Matt. iii. 13-17; iv. 12, 13; Luke xxiii. 6; Acts i. 11.) Upper Galilee was sometimes called Galilee of the Gentiles, because many of the uninstructed heathen resided there, and it was bounded by heathen nations on the east, west, and north.

GALILEE, SEA OF, a large lake through which the Jordan flows, it is on the eastern border of the province of Galilee; it was called the *sea of Cinnereth*, in the time of Joshua the *lake of Gennesareth*, in the time of our Saviour, and also *the sea of Tiberias*, from its nearness to the city Tiberias. This lake is about fifteen miles in length, from north to south; and about six miles in breadth,

from east to west. The waters are said to be very transparent and to abound in fish, especially in the northern part. On this lake Jesus caused Peter, James, and John to take an immense draught of fishes, after they had toiled all night and taken none; he quelled a storm upon it by rebuking the wind; and he walked upon its waves. (Luke. v. 1- 6; viii. 23, 24; John. vi. 17-21.)

GAZA, a city on the south-west coast of the Holy Land on the road to Egypt. The treasurer of Queen Candace was going down from Jerusalem to Gaza when he was converted and baptized by Philip. (Acts viii. 26-40.) *see p. 62.*

GENNESARETH, a city and district in Galilee, which was visited by our Lord; and the men of that place "brought to him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment, and as many as touched were made whole." (Matt

xiv. 34-36.) The district of Gennesareth is said to be very fertile and salubrious.

GERGESA, a city of Decapolis on the south eastern coast of the sea of Galilee, from which the "country of the Gergesenes" obtained its name. (Matt. viii. 28.)

GETHSEMANE, a village and garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives beyond the brook Cedron. To this garden the Saviour often retired with his apostles; and there he was in agony while Peter and James and John slept; at this place Judas betrayed him, and he was apprehended. (John. xviii. 1; Matt. xxvi. 36-50.)

GOLGOTHA, the part of Mount Calvary where Jesus was crucified and entombed. (Mark xv. 22.)

GREECE, a celebrated country on the south east of Europe; it is very mountainous, and formerly contained many celebrated cities,

noted for their magnificence and the learning of their people. It is now much less extensive and powerful than formerly. St. Paul preached the gospel in many of the cities of Greece. (Acts xx. 2.)

HEBRON, a city in the hill country of Judea at which Zacharias and Elizabeth resided, and where John the Baptist was born. (Luke i. 39, 40.) *see p. 72.*

ICONIUM, one of the chief cities of Lycaonia. When St. Paul and Barnabas were compelled to leave Antioch in Pisidia, they proceeded to Iconium where they preached the gospel with much success both to the Jews and the Gentiles; they were however used spitefully by the unbelieving Jews, and went from Iconium to Lystra. (Acts xiv. 1-6.)

ILLYRICUM a country of south-eastern Europe, into some parts of which Titus went. St. Paul also preached the gospel from Je-

JERUSALEM round about Illyricum. (2 Tim. iv. 10; Rom. xv. 19.)

ITALY, a celebrated country in the south of Europe, of which Rome was the capital at the time of the Apostles, and is still. Aquila and Priscilla removed out of Italy, when Claudius commanded all Jews to depart from Rome. (Acts xviii. 1,2.)

ITUREA, a district to the north-east of the Holy Land of which Philip was Tetrarch. (Luke iii. 1.)

JERICHO, a city of Judea about nineteen miles north-east of Jerusalem. North of Jericho was the mountain where Jesus is supposed to have undergone his third temptation. On the east of Jericho, as Jesus was going up to Jerusalem he healed a blind man who sat by the way-side; and after he had passed through Jericho he healed blind Bartimeus. Near Jericho he abode at the house of Zaccheus.

The way between Jerusalem and Jericho was rocky and desert, and it was infested with thieves. (Matt. iv. 8-11; Luke xviii. 34-43; xix. 1-10; x. 30.) *see p. 82.*

JERUSALEM, the metropolis of Judea and the most celebrated city in the world. It was built on three hills; Mount Sion was the highest of them, and on it was the upper city and the king's palace. On Mount Moriah was the Temple, and on Acrea was the lower city, and its most populous part. Without the walls of the city was Mount Calvary. The temple which was standing in our Saviour's time was the *second* temple, which was built by Zerubbabel after the return of the Jews from their captivity, but it had been greatly enlarged and beautified by Herod the Great, who had done this to win the favour of the Jews. The second temple was destroyed according to the prediction of Christ, (Mark xiii. 14-9) when Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans

under Titus, about 36 years after the death of the Saviour, since which time it has not been rebuilt. *see p. 84.*

At Jerusalem John's birth was foretold—Christ was presented in the Temple, and the wise men enquired for the child. At twelve years old, Jesus having been taken to the feast of the Passover, discoursed with the doctors in the Temple; and after his baptism, he here underwent his second Temptation. Soon after the commencement of his ministry, he drove the buyers and sellers out of the Temple—he healed many sick people—and had an interview with Nicodemus. Just before the close of his ministry Jesus made a triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when all the city was moved, and the multitude rejoiced; he then healed the sick in the temple—discoursed with the Pharisees—instructed his disciples by parables—prepared for the passover—partook of the last supper—washed the feet of his dis-

ciples—foretold his betrayal, and that Peter should deny him thrice. From Jerusalem he went to Gethsemane where he was betrayed by Judas, and whence he was brought to the palace of the high priest—was denied by Peter, was examined, and sent to Pilate's judgment seat; was arraigned, condemned, scourged, crowned, clad in purple, and crucified,—at which time the sun was obscured, the earth quaked, the graves opened, and the dead arose, and went into the city. After his resurrection, Jesus appeared several times to his disciples in Jerusalem, and at length led them from the city to Bethany whence he ascended to heaven. The disciples then returned to Jerusalem when Matthias was chosen to be an Apostle in the place of Judas; and at Jerusalem they awaited the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost. At Jerusalem Peter healed the lame man at the gate of the Temple called, Beautiful; Ananias and his wife were struck dead for attempting

to deceive the apostles, and Stephen was stoned. There also Paul was apprehended several years after, when he was sent as a prisoner to Cesarea. *see p. 84.*

JOPPA, an ancient sea-port on the shores of the Mediterranean. At this place Peter had a vision which shewed him the necessity of preaching the gospel to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews; and here also he raised to life Dorcas, a faithful disciple; "full of good works and alms deeds." (Acts ix. 36-43; x.) *see p. 86.*

JORDAN, the chief river of the Holy Land, in which John baptized, and to which Jesus went to be baptized before he commenced his ministry. (Matt. iii.) *see p. 87.*

JUDEA, the most southern of the provinces of the Holy Land, and the most celebrated; its boundary northward was Samaria, southward Idumea, eastward the Dead Sea and the Jordan, and westward the Mediterranean

Sea. Its metropolis was Jerusalem and its principal cities, towns, and villages were Jericho, Bethlehem, Bethany, Bethphage, Emmaus, Ephraim, Arimathea, Azotus, Gaza, Joppa, Rama, and Lydda. It had its name Judea, from the greater portion of it having been the inheritance of the tribe of Judah ; and from the whole having formed the kingdom of Judah, when the Israelites were divided into two kingdoms after Solomon's death.

JUDEA, HILL COUNTRY OF. This tract of country was situated a few miles to the south of Bethlehem, approaching to the borders of Idumea. It was the country to which Mary went from Nazareth to visit her cousin Elizabeth, after the angel had announced to her that she was to be the mother of the Messiah. (Luke i. 39.)

JUDEA, WILDERNESS OF. This was a hilly, wooded, and thinly inhabited country to the west of the Dead Sea. In this desert John was

..brought up, and abode, and here he first began to preach, and declare the coming of Christ. This desert is supposed to be the scene of the first temptation which Jesus underwent.

LAODICEA, a city of Phrygia which was destroyed together with Colosse and Hierapolis by an earthquake. The city was once wealthy and magnificent. St. Paul probably visited it, for in his epistle to the Colossians, he expresses great anxiety for the church of Laodicea. This church was one of the seven Asian churches which St. John addressed; he calls it "lukewarm," and ignorant of its "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked" condition. (Col. ii. 1; iv. 13-16; Rev. iii. 14-20.)

LASEA, a city of Crete whose harbours are called Fairhavens. St. Paul sailed near it on his voyage to Rome. (Acts xxvii. 8.)

LIBYA, a country of Africa west of Egypt of which Cyrene was the capital. (Acts ii. 10.)

LYCAONIA, a province of Asia Minor whose chief cities were Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. Paul and Barnabas planted several churches in this province. (Acts xiv. 6.)

LYCIA, a province of Asia Minor, which contained many cities, only two of which are mentioned in the Scriptures, Myra and Patara. (Acts xxvii. 5.)

LYDDA, a city on the coast of Judea at which St. Peter healed Eneas of the palsy, after he had kept his bed eight years. (Acts ix, 33, 34.)

LYDIA, was a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor; it contained the cities of Lydia, Sardis, Philadelphia; Thyatira, Smyrna, and Ephesus; all the seven churches of Asia, except Pergamos and Laodicea were in Lydia.

LYSTRA, a city of Lycaonia to which Paul and Barnabas fled when they left Iconium.

Paul healed a cripple there, and the inhabitants, supposing that their gods were come down in the likeness of men, were about to offer sacrifices to them. These people were afterwards persuaded by certain Jews who bore enmity to the gospel, to stone Paul and cast him out of their city; but he and Barnabas then went to Derbe, and thence returned through Lystra and Iconium to go to Antioch. Lystra was the native place of Timothy. (Acts xiv. 1-21; xvi. 1.)

MACEDONIA, an extensive province of ancient Greece; its chief cities were Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Philippi, and Berea. When St. Paul was at Troas he was instructed by a vision to go and preach the gospel in Macedonia. Silas and Timothy also preached in Macedonia. (Acts xvi. 9; xviii. 5.)

MAGDALA, a city on the western coast of the sea of Galilee; it is the place to which Jesus crossed after he had miraculously fed 4,000

persons in the desert of Bethsaida. Of this city Mary Magdalene is supposed to have been a native. (Matt. xv. 39.)

MELITA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 50 miles in circumference, at which St. Paul was shipwrecked in his voyage to Rome. Here a viper fastened on his hand which he shook off, and was unhurt by it; he was entertained by Publius the chief man of the island, whose father he healed of a fever. He also healed many other sick people during his stay of three months on the island. (Acts xxviii. 1-10.)

MILETUM, a town in the island of Crete, at which St. Paul left Trophimus sick. (2 Tim. iv. 20.)

MILETUS, a sea-port of Caria at which St. Paul stayed on his voyage from Macedonia to Jerusalem; he sent for the elders of the church at Ephesus; exhorted them, prayed with them, and left them "sorrowing for the

words he spake, that they should see his face no more." (Acts xx, 38.)

MITYLENE, the capital of the island of Lesbos, in the Egean Sea, about seven miles from the continent of Asia Minor. Paul touched at this island on his voyage from Corinth to Jerusalem. (Acts xx. 14.)

MYRA, the capital of Lycia; from this city St. Paul sailed, in a ship of Alexandria for Rome. (Acts xxvii. 5.)

MYRIA, the north-western province of Asia Minor; it was visited by St. Paul, but he was not permitted to remain there being directed to pass over to Macedonia. (Acts xvi. 7,8.)

NAIN, a small city of Galilee not far from Nazareth, and about two miles south of Mount Tabor. At the gates of this city Jesus raised to life a widow's only son; here also he dined with a Pharisee, and a woman washed his feet. (Luke vii. 11-16.)

NAZARETH, a small city of Lower Galilee, about seventy-three miles north of Jerusalem, it is situated on the side of a hill and overlooks the vale of Nazareth. At this city Mary resided when the angel Gabriel announced to her that she should be the mother of the Saviour. Though Jesus was not born here, he resided in the city with his parents during his childhood and youth, and from this circumstance he was called "a Nazarene." When he preached at Nazareth, the people "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth;" but afterwards they said, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" and were offended at him. He did not perform many mighty works at Nazareth because of the unbelief of the people, who on one occasion were about to throw him down headlong from the hill on which the city was built. (Matt. xiii. 53-58; Luke iv. 16-31.)

NEAPOLIS, a sea-port town of Macedonia, a

few miles south of Philippi, at which St. Paul disembarked when he passed from Asia to Macedonia. (Acts xvi. 11.)

NEPHTHALIM, the territory of the tribe of Naphtali in which Jesus resided and preached much during his public ministry. (Matt. iv. 13-15.) *see p. 112.*

NICOPOLIS, a city of Macedonia at which St. Paul passed a winter, and from which he wrote the Epistle to Titus. (Titus iii. 12.)

OLIVES, MOUNT OF, a celebrated mountain east of Jerusalem which derived its name from the number of olive trees which grew upon it. On this mountain our Saviour cursed the barren fig-tree, and it withered away ; here he also predicted the destruction of Jerusalem, and from it he rode in humble triumph into the city a few days before he suffered. After his resurrection he ascended to heaven from this mountain in the presence of his disciples. (Matt. xxiv. 3 ; Acts i. 12.)

PAMPHYLIA, a province of Asia Minor in which Paul and Barnabas preached; a number of Jews from Pamphylia were present on the day of Pentecost when the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles. The chief cities of Pamphylia were Perga and Attalia. (Acts. ii. 10; xxvii. 5.)

PAPHOS, the chief city of the island of Cyprus, at which Sergius Paulus the governor resided; it was at this place that Elymas was struck with blindness for opposing the gospel. (Acts xiii. 6.)

PATARA, a sea-port of Lycia, about forty miles west of Myra; St. Paul touched at this place on his voyage from Macedonia to Phœnicia. (Acts xxi, 1.)

PATMOS, a small barren island in the Egean Sea, about twenty-five miles in circumference; it was chosen by the Roman Emperors as a place of exile for certain offenders, and to it St. John was banished in the reign of the

Emperor Domitian A. D. 94 ; while there he wrote the Revelation. Rev. i. 9.)

PEREA, a district of the Holy Land to the east of the Jordan its most noted place was the fortress of Machærus, which though not mentioned in the Scriptures, is memorable from John the Baptist having there been put to death.

PERGA, a city of Pamphylia which was visited by Paul and Barnabas after they left Paphos ; at this place John Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem. (Acts xiii. 13,14.

PERGAMOS, a city of Mysia, and one of the seven churches of Asia. (Rev. ii. 12-17.)

PHOENICIA, a narrow tract of country on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Galilee and Syria ; it was called Syro-phœnicia after it was conquered and added to the kingdom of Syria. It was formerly noted for its manufactures, its artificers, and its commerce.

Its principal cities were Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemais and Sarepta.

PHILADELPHIA, one of the cities of Lydia, and also one of the seven Asian churches. This church is commended and encouraged by the Apostle, for its works and for its faith. (Rev. iii. 7-12.)

PHILIPPI, one of the chief cities of Macedonia, it was visited by Paul and Silas in obedience to a vision which St. Paul had at Troas. Here Paul met Lydia, a seller of purple of Thyatira, who was converted and baptized. Here also he dispossessed a young female slave of an evil spirit, whose masters, thus losing the gains her soothsaying brought them, dragged Paul and Silas before the magistrates of the city, who ordered them to be beaten and cast into prison. At midnight while the Apostles were singing praises to God, the prison-doors were miraculously flung open, and the bands of all the prisoners were

loosed. The gaoler was about to kill himself, but he was prevented by Paul who declared the gospel to him, and converted, and baptized him and his household. The next morning the magistrates ordered the Apostles to be released, but the Apostles demanded, as they had been imprisoned unjustly, that the magistrates should come and set them free publicly. After this was done the Apostles went to the house of Lydia and comforted the brethren. (Acts xvi.) Philippi was the first place on the continent of Europe at which St. Paul preached the gospel, and the members of this church are commended by him for their liberal charity to the poor brethren of Judea.

PHRYGIA, a province of Asia Minor through which St. Paul travelled, and planted churches; and whose chief cities were Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Colossæ. (Acts xvi. 6.)

PISIDIA, a mountainous province of Asia

Minor, which formerly contained many cities; its chief city was Antioch. (Acts xiv. 24.)

PONTUS, the north-eastern province of Asia Minor, of which Aquila was a native; it is supposed that St Peter introduced the gospel here, as his first Epistle is addressed to the believers scattered in this and other countries. (Acts xviii. 2; 1 Pet. i. 1.)

PTOLEMAIS, a commercial city of Phœnicia, and the same as Accho. St. Paul stopped at this place and saluted the brethren on his route from Macedonia to Jerusalem. (Acts xxi. 7.) The city is now known as Acre. *see p. 4.*

PUTEOLI, an ancient city of Naples, at which St. Paul landed and abode seven days on his first journey to Rome, it was situated about 100 miles south of Rome. (Acts xxviii. 13.)

RAMA, a small town of Judea about six miles nearly north of Jerusalem, the infant child-

ren of which were cruelly massacred with those of Bethlehem by the command of Herod. (Matt. ii. 18.)

RHEGIUM, a sea-port of Italy opposite to Sicily ; St. Paul stayed here one day on his voyage as a prisoner to Rome. (Acts xxviii. 13.)

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, the principal city of which is also called Rhodes. This island is about 120 miles in circumference. Paul stopped here on his voygae from Greece to Rome. (Acts xxi. 1.)

ROME, one of the most famous cities of the world, it is the capital of Italy, and it was the metropolis of the Roman Empire, it is situated on the river Tiber, and at one time is said to have contained near 2,000,000 of inhabitants. To this city St. Paul was taken a prisoner, he lived there two years, preaching the gospel to the Gentiles as well as the

Jews. There he was probably beheaded, A. D. 65; and there Peter was crucified at about the same time. (Acts xxviii. 16.) *see p. 127.*)

SALAMIS, a city on the eastern coast of the island of Cyprus. It was visited and the gospel preached in the synagogue there, by the Apostles Paul and Barnabas. (Acts xiii. 5.)

SALMONE, a maritime city and promontory on the eastern extremity of the island of Crete. St. Paul sailed under this promontory on his voyage to Rome. (Acts xxvii. 7.)

SALIM, one of the places near the Jordan at which John baptized, it was near Enon. (John iii. 23.)

SAMARIA. The province of the Holy Land which lay between Judea and Galilee. Its chief cities were Sychar, Samaria, Cesarea, and Antipatris. The Saviour went through Samaria when he left Jerusalem after the first

Passover; he stopped at Jacob's Well near Sychar, and conversed with a woman there, who went and spread his fame about that country. At the approach of the fourth pass-over Jesus was again going through Samaria, and sent messengers before him, but the people would not receive him; his disciples James and John wished to destroy them, but Jesus reproved them saying that he came to save, not to destroy. At the city of Samaria Philip the deacon preached and worked miracles, and Peter and John rebuked Simon Magus; there also the angel appeared to Philip and directed him to go towards Gaza. (John iv. 5-42; Luke ix. 52-62; Acts viii. 1-26.) The city Samaria was rebuilt by Herod the Great, and called Sebaste. *see p. 128.*

SAMOS, an island in the Egean Sea, which is mentioned in St. Paul's voyage from Corinth to Jerusalem, it is nearly seventy miles in circumference. (Acts xx. 15.)

SAMOTHRACIA, a small island in the Egean Sea, which St. Paul came to as he went from Troas to Philippi, when directed to preach the gospel in Macedonia. (Acts xvi. 11.)

SARDIS, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia, celebrated for its wealth, its splendour, and its wickedness. One of the seven churches of Asia was at Sardis, and to it St. John addressed solemn warnings to hold fast their knowledge of the gospel, and to repent. (Rev. iii. 1-6.)

SAREPTA, a maritime city of Phœnicia near which a Syro-Phœnician woman besought our Saviour to go and heal her daughter who had an unclean spirit. (Matt. xv. 22-24; Luke iv. 26.) *see p. 146.*

SARON, a fertile plain between Lydda and the Mediterranean having a town of the same name, the inhabitants of which turned to the Lord when they saw Eneas restored by the Apostle Peter. (Acts ix. 35.)

SCYTHOPOLIS, a city on the west of the Jordan, near which John was baptizing when he bore his second Testimony to Jesus as the Messiah, and from which place Andrew and Simon followed the Saviour. (John i. 29-34.) The city was anciently called Bethshan. *see. p. 33.*

SELEUCIA, a sea-port of Syria, near to Antioch from which the Apostles Paul and Barnabas sailed for Cyprus. (Acts xiii. 4.)

SIDON, a very ancient and celebrated port and city of Phœnicia. It was famous for its great commerce, its learning, its manufactures, and its idolatry. Many of the Sidonians attended the instructions of the Saviour. St. Paul was permitted to land at Sidon to see his friends when he was taken a prisoner to Rome. (Mark iii. 8; vii. 24; Acts xxvii. 3.) *see p. 135.*

SILLOAM, the name of a pool or fountain near Jerusalem. In this pool our Saviour ordered

a blind man to wash, and his sight was restored. Near to this pool was a tower which fell on eighteen persons. (John ix. 7.)

SMYRNA, a city of Asia Minor ; it only is mentioned in Scripture as one of the seven Asian churches. The "angel," messenger, or bishop of this church is solemnly forewarned of the evils which would befall the church, and exhorted to obtain "a crown of life" by "being faithful unto death." (Rev. ii. 8-11.)

SYCHAR, an ancient city of the Holy Land, and mentioned in the New Testament as that at which our Saviour conversed with a woman of Samaria about "the living water," and revealed to her that he was the promised Messiah. A number of people of that city believed on Jesus from the testimony of the woman, and many more believed because of his own word and said, we "know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world." (John iv. 5-42.) The city was anciently called Shechem. *see p. 131.*

SYRACUSE, a celebrated city of Sicily, at which St. Paul tarried three days on his way to Rome. (Acts xxviii. 12.)

SYRIA, a country to the north and north-east of the Holy Land ; the fame of Jesus went "throughout all Syria." Its chief city was Antioch. (Matt. iv. 24.)

TABOR, MOUNT, a mountain to the south-west of the sea of Galilee whereon Jesus was transfigured, and where Moses and Elias talked with him, in the presence of Peter, James, and John ; when a voice from heaven testified of Jesus, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him." (Matt. xvii. 1 ; Mark ix 2.) *see p. 140.*

TARSUS, a wealthy and populous city of Cilicia famous as the birth-place of St. Paul the great apostle of the Gentiles. The gospel was early preached, and a Christian church planted at Tarsus. (Acts ix. 30 ; xxi. 39.)

THESSALONICA, the capital of Macedonia ; it was visited by Paul and Silas after they left Philippi. St. Paul preached there three Sabbath days, and the Jews excited a tumult against him. St. Paul commends this church for its liberality to the poor brethren of Judea. (Acts xvii. 2.)

THREE TAVERNS, a small town or village of Italy at which many travellers stopped for refreshment; St. Paul came to it on his way to Rome. (Acts xxviii. 15.)

THYATIRA, a considerable city of Lydia, and the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. This church is severely reprov'd for suffering a false prophetess to seduce its members from the faith. (Acts xvi. 14 ; Rev. ii. 18-29.)

TIBERIAS, a city on the western coast of the sea of Galilee about eighty miles north of Jerusalem, it was built by Herod Agrippa and named by him in honour of the Emperor Tiberius. St. John mentions that many peo-

ple of Tiberias followed Jesus in boats to Capernaum, when they heard of his miracles. (John vi. 1-25.)

TRACHONITIS, a region of Perea having Iturea on the south and Abilene on the north. (Luke iii. 1.)

TROAS, a city and port of Mysia, on the Egean, Sea near where the ancient city of Troy once stood. Here St. Paul had a vision respecting his going to preach in Macedonia. He again visited Troas on his way from Corinth to Jerusalem, preached to the disciples on the first day of the week until midnight, when Eutychus slept, fell down, and was killed; but St. Paul restored him to life. (Acts xx. 5. 6; (2 Tim. iv. 13.)

TROGYLLIUM, a town and promontory in Lydia at which St. Paul rested one day on his way to Jerusalem. (Acts xx. 15.)

TYRE, a large and ancient city and sea-port

of Phœnicia, about 25 miles south of Sidon. Many of the inhabitants of Tyre attended the preaching and saw the miracles of our Saviour. St. Paul visited the city on his way to Jerusalem, found disciples there, and remained with them seven days. (Mark. iii. 8; Acts xxi. 3-6.) *see p. 144.*

ZABULON, the portion of the Holy Land which was the inheritance of the descendants of Zabulon. The inhabitants of this district, and of Nephtalim saw much of our Saviour, heard his gracious words, saw his glorious works and many became his disciples. (Matt. iv. 13-15; Acts ii. 7.)

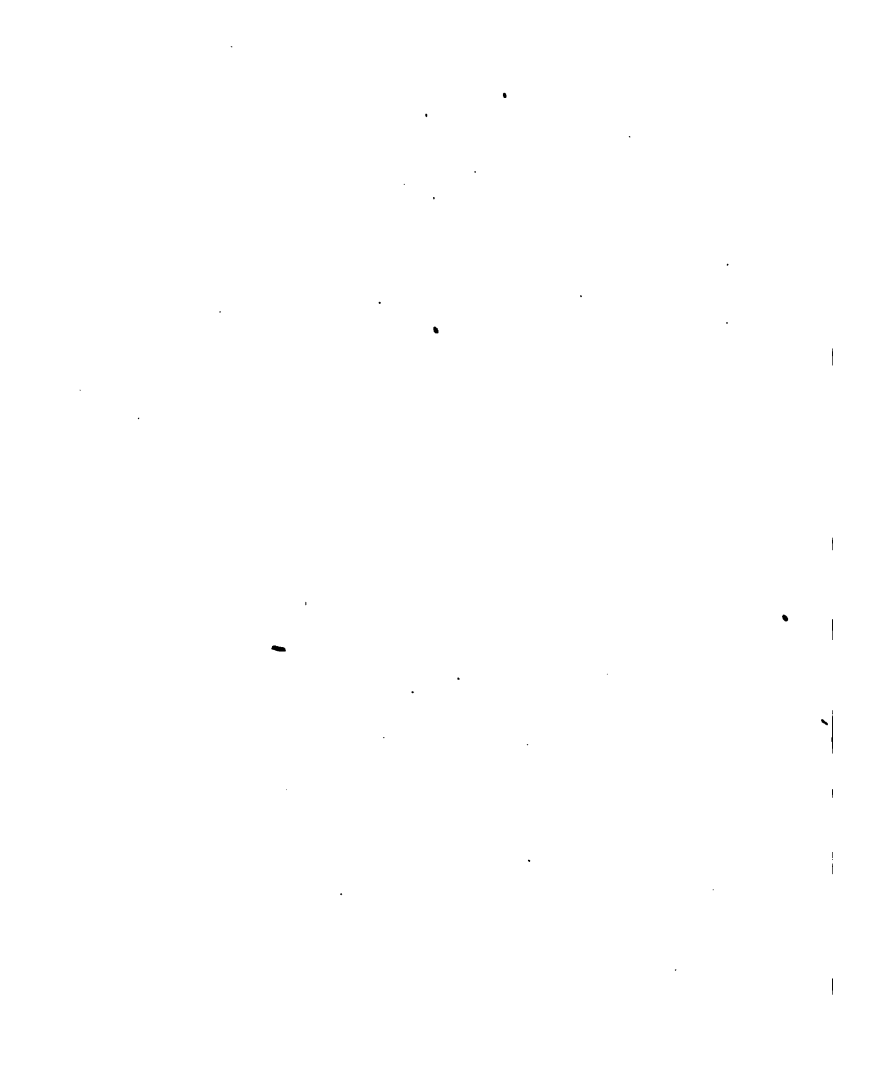
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*** It is scarcely necessary, considering the progress that has been made in teaching by correct methods, to urge the employment of Maps whenever Geographical lessons are conveyed to the young ; by no other means can the relative situations of the places to which their attention is directed be realized and the events connected therewith localized, in the juvenile mind.

The compiler of this little work has prepared, to accompany it, Five Maps on one sheet sufficiently large for class-instruction, and not too cumbersome for family reference ; these he hopes to be enabled to publish, and only waits for a sufficient number of Subscribers to ensure him against pecuniary loss.

In the mean time he recommends for *Schools* the maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge or those of the Sunday School Union ; and for *Families* the Bible Maps published by Parker, or the Illuminated Maps published by Charles Knight ; but for the New Testament Geography and History, the Charts of Mr. Mimpriss are preferable all others.



QUESTIONS ON BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

PART I.—OLD TESTAMENT.

Page. 1. ABANA. Story.

What city was built on the river Abana? Wheredid this river rise? In what country was Damascus? Who came from Syria to Israel to be heuled of his leprosy by Elisha? What did he say in favour of the rivers of Damascus?

2. ABARIM. Passages.

Where was the Abarim chain of mountains situated? Which heights of them were the most celebrated? At what time had the Israelites encampments near them? Who was brought to these mountains to curse the Israelites? By whom?

2. ABEL. Mourning.

In what tribe was Abel? Near what city? For what did the Israelites mourn there? What does Abel mean?

2. ABEL-BETH-MAACHA. Mourning to the House of Maacha.

Where was the city? Who fled to it? When? By whom was he pursued? By whom was the city taken eighty years after? By whom was it destroyed? Whither did he take the inhabitants captive?

3. ABEL-MEHOLAH. Mourning of Sickness.

Where was this town? Whom did Gideon pursue thither? Of what prophet was it the birth-place?

QUESTIONS ON

3. ABEL-KERAMIN. The Plain of the Vineyards.

To whom did Abel-Keramin belong? What is it also called? By whom were the Ammonites discomfited there?

3. ABEL-MIZRAIM. Mourning of the Egyptians.

Where was Abel-mizraim? When did the Egyptians accompany the sons of Jacob thither? Why did the Egyptians mourn there? Who gave it the name of Abel-mizraim? What was it previously called?

3. ABEL-SHITTIM. Mourning of the Acacias.

Where was Abel-shittim situated? What circumstance is recorded as having taken place here? What was their punishment? For what was this place noted?

4. ACCAD. A Vessel.

In what land was Accad? By whom is it said to have been built? What is it called in the Scriptures?

4. ACCHO. Enclosed.

What was Accho? How is it described? What was it called afterwards? What is it now called? Where is it situated? How far from Jerusalem?

4. ACCRABATENE. Height of Scorpions.

What was the situation of Accrabatene? As what is it mentioned?

5. ACHMETHA. Fortified city.

Of what country was Achmetha the capital? What was found in the palace there? In whose reign? What was the city also called? What is it now called?

5. ACHOR. Trouble.

Where was the vale of Achor? Who was stoned there? How had he brought *trouble* on the Israelites?

5. ACHSHAPH. Poison, Tricks &c.

Where was Achshaph? By whom was its king conquered?

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

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5. ACHZIB. Lying.

In what tribes were there towns named Achzib? What did the people of Achzib in Judah do? When? Who records this?

5. ADDON. Basis, Foundation.

Where was Addon? What remarkable thing is recorded of the people who returned from Addon? By whom is this mentioned?

6. ADMAH. Red earth.

Where was Admah situated? With what other cities was it destroyed? How? For what? Where was there also a fenced city of this name?

6. ADULLAM. Their testimony, their prey.

In what tribe was Adullam? By whom was its king killed? Who hid himself in a cave near it? Who joined him there? How are they described? When was the city nearly destroyed? By whom was it rebuilt? By whom was it afterwards taken? In whose reign?

6. ADUMMIM. Place of blood.

Where were there a town and mountain of this name? What is recorded of it?

7. AFRICA. Dust.

Is this division of the earth named in the Scriptures? Under what name? By whom is it said to have been peopled? Which was its most celebrated country? What other countries of Africa are named in the Scriptures?

7. AHAVA. Essence, or Generation.

Where was the river Ahava? Whom did Ezra assemble there?

7. AI. A Heap.

Who pitched his tent between Ai and Bethel? Why were the Israelites discomfited at Ai? When were they able to take this city? What was then done? By whom was the city rebuilt? By whom destroyed?

QUESTIONS ON

8. AJALON. A chain, strength.

What places were there of this name? "Where is it probable that the moon stood still at Joshua's command? For how long? What do you know of Ajalon in Dan? What of Ajalon in Benjamin? Where were the other cities of this name?"

8. ALLUSH. Paste or Dough.

What do we read of Allush? Where was it?

9. ALMON-DIBLATHAIM.

Where was this town situated? What did the Israelites do here? By whom was the town destroyed?

9. AMALEK.

Where was the mountain called Amalek situated? What city was built on it? Which of the judges lived, and was buried in it?

9. AMALEKITES. A people that licks up, or that strikes.

Of whom were the Amalekites descendants? Where was their country? What were these people the first to do? What did God say of them? Who predicted that they should perish for ever? Were they discomfited by the Israelites on their route to Canaan? By what judge were they afterwards defeated? By what king? Whom did Saul spare? Who reproved him for this? How did God punish Saul for this disobedience? By whom were the Amalekites conquered about twenty years after? When were they exterminated? What great enemy of the Jewish nation at Shushan was an Amalekite?

10. AMMONITES. a people who fall, or are afflicted.

Of whom were the Ammonites descendants? Where was their country? By which of the Judges were they defeated? What did Nahash their king require of the men of Jabesh-gilead? Why were they to do this? Who assisted them against Nahash? What did his son Hanun do? How did David punish him? To whom

were the Ammonites afterwards tributary? What was the name of their chief city?

11. AMORITES. Bitter, a Rebel.

Of whom were the Amorites descendants? What country did they occupy? Who conquered them? Whom did he slay? By whom were their territories afterwards occupied?

11. ANAB.

Where was Anab? What event took place there?

11. ANAKIM. A people who wear iron collars.

Who were the Anakim? Who saw them and were afraid of them? Which were probably their chief cities? Who expelled them thence?

12. ANATHOTH. Answer, Sons, Affliction.

What was Anathoth, and where situated? Who was ordered by Solomon to remain there? For what? Which of the prophets was a native of Anathoth? By whom was the town rebuilt after the captivity?

12. ANTI LIBANUS.

Where was this chain of mountains? What is the parallel chain called?

12. APHEK. A Stream, or Strength.

What loss did the Israelites sustain by the Philistines at Aphek in Judah? What unfortunate event occurred at Aphek in Jezreel? In whose kingdom was Aphek in Syria? What calamity befel Benhadad's army here? Who was then king of Israel?

13. AR. Awakening, Watching &c.

Of what kingdom was Ar the chief city? What was the city also called? Where was it situated? By whom was it burnt? By whom pillaged and destroyed?

QUESTIONS ON

13. ARABIA. A place wild and desert.

Where is this country situated? By whom was it chiefly inhabited? What divisions has it? What yearly tribute did the Arabians pay king Jehoshaphat?

14. ARABIA PETREA. Rocky Arabia.

From what was this part of Arabia so called? Where is it situated? What celebrated wilderness does it include? What kind of a country is it? What celebrated land was in it? What did Moses do in this country? While here what was he commissioned to do? How were the Israelites led through this wilderness? For what did Elijah the prophet flee here?

15. ARABIA FELIX Happy Arabia.

Where does this division of Arabia extend? What is its character and what are its productions? Who is supposed to have reigned over a part of it? What commerce was carried on here?

16. ARABIA DESERTA. Desert Arabia.

What is the extent of Arabia Deserta? By whom is it chiefly inhabited? How do they live? Of whom are they descendants? What was the prophecy of the character of Ishmael?

17. ARAD. Wild Ass.

Where was this kingdom? When did its king oppose the Israelites? What did they afterwards do?

18. ARAM. Highness Magnificence, &c.

To what country is this name often applied in the Bible? From what cause?

19. ARARAT. The curse of Trembling.

Where was this celebrated mountain? For what is it celebrated? What is said of its summit?

20. ARBA. The city of the four.

To what city is this name given?

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

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16. ARGOE. A turf of earth, &c.

Where was this district? How many cities did it contain? What was this district also called? What other place is called by this name?

16. ARKITES.

Of whom were the Arkites descendants? What country did they inhabit?

16. ARMENIA.

Where was this country situated? What covenant did God make with Noah at Mount Ararat? What did Ham do in Armenia and what was the consequence of his misconduct? Whither did the descendants of Noah go from Armenia? Where did Noah probably die? Who escaped into Armenia after they slain their father?

17. ARNON. Rejoicing, or leaping for joy.

Where did the Arnon rise and fall? What countries did it divide? What battle was fought near this river?

17. AROER. Heath, Tamarisk.

Where was the principal of the cities of this name? Who were its possessors in turns?

18. ARPHAD. The light of redemption, &c.

Where was Arphad? Of what did Sennacherib's general boast?

18. ASHDOD. Inclination, learning, &c.

Where was Ashdod? For what was it celebrated? Who were slain here? What did the Philistines do with the Ark when they took it? What occurred there? Who afterwards took the city? What was its distance from Jerusalem?

18. ASHDOTH-PISGAH. Well-watered.

Where was Ashdod-Pisgah situated?

18. ASHER. Blessedness.

Which son of Jacob was Asher? Who was his mother? Where

QUESTIONS ON

was the portion of the tribe of Asher situated? How was it bounded? What did this province produce? Which were its principal cities and ports?

19. ASHTAROTH. Flocks, Riches.

In what country was Ashtaroth? Of whom was it the residence? Who were defeated near it? By whom? In what tribe was it?

19. ASKELON. Weight, Station of fire, &c.

Where was Askelon situated? Did the Philistines recover it from the Israelites? What did Samson do there? What was done with this city in after years? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem?

20. ASLA. Muddy, boggy.

In what division of the earth are the countries of the Old Testament chiefly situated? What were its chief countries? For what were some of them celebrated?

20. ASSYRIA.

What do you know of Assyria? What do you know of its chief city? Who were its most celebrated kings? Which of them went to assist Ahaz, & overthrew the kingdom of Syria? What did he do against Israel? What country did Shalmaneser desolate? Who had predicted this? What did he do against the kingdom of Israel? What did his son Sennacherib do? How was Sennacherib afterwards slain? By whom was he succeeded? What conquest did he make? By whom was Assyria overthrown as a kingdom? Of what empire did it then become a part?

21. ATAROTH.

Where was Ataroth? For what was its vicinity famed? Where was there another town of this name?

22. AVIM.

What were the Avim also called? From whom did they descend? What is also stated of them?

22. AZEKAH. Strength of walls.

What occurrence took place at Azekah? How was the army of the five kings destroyed? What other event took place here?

22. BAALATH. Lord of the place.

Where was Baalath? By whom was it built? What is this town supposed to be? What king of Syria subdued their city? Who then became its masters? When?

23. BAAL-GAD. Lord of Chance.

Where was Baal-Gad? What is stated of it?

23. BAAL-HAMON. Lord of the Multitude.

To whom did the vineyard of Baal Hamon belong? Where was it situated?

23. BAAL-HAZOR. The Lord of the Court.

Who kept his flocks at Baal-Hazor? Which of David's sons was slain there?

23. BAAL-MEON. The Lord of the House.

In what tribe was Baal-Meon? By whom was it taken? Who denounced it?

23. BAAL-PEOR. The Lord of the opening.

What was Baal-Peor? What temple was on this mountain?

24. BAAL-PERAZIM. The Lord of Divisions.

Where was Baal-Perazim? What did David do there? What place is at the foot of the mountain?

24. BAAL SHALSIHA. The Lord that governs three.

Where was Baal-Shalisha? When did Saul pass through this land? What did a man of this place bring to Elisha? When? What miracle then took place?

24. BAAL-TAMAR. The Lord of the Palm-tree.

In what tribe was Baal-Tamar? What befel the tribe of Benjamin here? Why were they thus destroyed?

24. BABEL. Confusion.

Where was Babel? What did the posterity of Noah begin to do at Babel; Who prevented its completion? How? What then became of the people? What does Babel mean?

25. BABYLON.

Of what empire was Babylon the metropolis? On what river was it built? For what was it celebrated? What king of Judah was taken to it in fetters? By whom was it much extended? What celebrated men were captives at Babylon after Jerusalem was destroyed? What did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refuse to do in the plain of Dura? What king boasted of his greatness there, and was humbled? What occurred to his grandson? Who then took the city? What prophets denounced Babylon? Were their denunciations fulfilled?

26. BABYLONIA.

Where was Babylonia situated? What was its chief city? What are its cities now? What is Babylonia called in the Scriptures?

26. BACA. Mullerry-trees.

Where was the valley of Baca supposed to have been situated?

26. BAHURIM. Choice, warlike, vallant.

Where was the village of Bahurim? Who accompanied Michal thither? When? When did David pass Bahurim? Who cursed him there? Who were hidden in a well at Bahimin?

27. BAMOTH. Heights.

Where was Bamoth? Who encamped there? When?

28. BASHAN In the tooth, in the ivory, &c.

What do you know of the situation of Bashan? For what was it celebrated? Who was its king? By whom was he conquered? Which tribe of Israel afterwards occupied the country? What were its chief cities?

22. BEER-LA-HAI-ROI. The Well of him who lives and sees me.

Where was the fountain of Beer-la-hai-roi? Who fled thither? What was she commanded to do?

23. BEEROTH. The Wells.

What was Beeroth? Before what event did the Israelites encamp thither?

23. BEEROTH. The Wells.

Where was the city Beeroth? By whom was it taken? To whom allotted? What is this city also supposed to be? Why did Jotham flee to it?

24. BEERSHEBA. The Well of the Oath.

Where was Beersheba situated? What did Abraham and Abimelech do here? Who resided at Beersheba? Who wandered in its wilderness? Who was born at Beersheba? Of whom was it the frequent residence? Who were judges there? From whose persecutions did Elijah retire to Beersheba?

25. BEESHTERAH.

Where was this city? Was it a Levitical city? As what city was it the same?

26. BELA.

What was Bela? Supposed to be the same as what city?

27. BENJAMIN. Son of my right hand.

Which son of Jacob was Benjamin? Which tribe was north of Benjamin? Which was south? Which was east? Which was west? What were its most important cities? What villages were in it? What celebrated Apostle was of this tribe?

28. BERACHAH. Blessing.

Where was the valley of Berachah? What does its name mean? For what did king Jehoshaphat assemble his people here?

29. BEROETHAI.

Who conquered Berothai? What did he take from it? For

what was the brass used? What modern town is supposed to be the same as Berothai?

30. BESOR. Glad news.

Where did the brook Besor fall? What did David do here? How many of his men were faint and remained at Besor?

30. BETH-AKAD. House of Akad.

Whom did Jehu meet at Beth-akad? What did he order to be done?

30. BETH-AVEN. House of iniquity.

Where was this city? What did Jonathan and his armour-bearer do here?

30. BETHEL. House of God.

Which two of the patriarchs parted at Bethel? What part of the country did Lot choose? When did Jacob sleep at Bethel and have a vision? What was the city called at first? What does Bethel mean? What does Luz mean? To whom was this city assigned? What evil did Jeroboam commit at Bethel? How did God punish him when he was there denounced by the man of God from Judah? What good king's birth was then predicted? What two prophets often visited Bethel? Which of them was mocked? How were they punished? What miracle of mercy did Elisha perform at Bethel? By whom was the altar at Bethel destroyed and its priests slain? Who had predicted this? What is this place called by the prophet Hosea? What does this name signify? By whom was the city destroyed? When was it rebuilt?

32. BETH-JENIMOTH. House of desolation.

Where was this city? When did the Israelites encamp at it? By whom was it seized? Who finally destroyed it?

32. BETHLEHEM. The house of bread, or of war.

In what tribe was Bethlehem? Who died there? What was it at that time called? Which of the judges was a native of Beth-

lehem? What other celebrated persons were Bethlehemites? Who announced this place as the birth-place of the Saviour? How long before that event?

33. BETH-MAON. The house of habitation.

To what people did Beth-maon belong? By whom was Beth-maon denounced?

33. BETH-MILLO. The house of Millo.

Where was Joash, king of Judah assassinated? By whom?

33. BETH-SHAN. The house of the tooth.

Where was Beth-shan? Near what river? Who were slain there? On what mountain? What did Saul do at that battle? What did the Philistines do with the bodies of Saul and his sons? Who fetched them away? What did they do with the bodies? Why did they do this?

33. BETH-SHEMESH. The house of the Sun.

Where was Beth-shemesh? What did the Philistines take to Bethshemesh? Why were the Bethshemites smitten with death?

34. BETH-SHITTAH. The house of the Thorn.

Where was Beth-shittah? Who pursued the Midianites to this place?

34. BETH-SUR. The house of the rocks.

By whom was Beth-sur fortified? For what? When?

34. BEZEK. Lightning, in chains.

To what people did Bezek belong? How many people did the men of Judah slay there? Whom did they find there? What did they do to him? What had he previously done to seventy kings? When did Saul review his army at Bezek?

35. BEZER. Fortification.

Where was Bezer? What was it? For whom were the cities of refuge intended?

35. BOCHIM. A place of weeping.

For what did an angel reprove the Israelites at Bochim? What did he tell them? Why were the Israelites to be thus punished? Did the people weep when they were reprov'd? (Jud. ii. 4.)

35. BOZEZ. Mud, or bog.

For what is the rock Bozez noted? Opposite what place was it?

35. BOZKATH.

Of whom was Bozkath the birth-place? Where was it?

35. BOZRAH. Tribulation.

What place is Bozrah supposed to be? With what did Isaiah threaten it?

36. CABUL. Displeasing.

Where was the district called Cabul? How many cities did it contain? To whom did Solomon give them? When? Why did he not accept them?

36. CALAH. Favourable, opportunity, &c.

Where is Calah supposed to have been situated? What place is supposed to be the same as Calah? Whom did Shalmaneser place at Calah in captivity?

36. CALNEH. Our Consolation.

By whom was Calneh built? Where?

36. CANAAN. A Merchant, or trader.

From whom did Canaan derive its name? Into what country did the posterity of Ham also go? What is Egypt called? Why is Canaan called The Promised Land? Why is it called Palestine? Why is it called The Land of Israel? Why is it called The land of Judah? Why is it called The Holy Land? What kind of a land is it described to have been? Among whom was it divided by God's direction? What promises were then fulfilled? Who at first inhabited this country? By what names are

these gigantic tribes spoken of? Who possessed it after them? Of whom were they descendants? What nations had the south-eastern borders? Of whom were they descendants? When it was divided among the sons of Jacob which tribes had portions east of the Jordan? Which tribes had portions west of the Red Sea? Where was Benjamin's portion? Which tribe had a portion north of Benjamin? Which tribes had their portions north of Ephraim? Where was Zebulun's portion? Where were the portions of Asher and Naphtali? Which tribe had no portion in the land? What was assigned to them? What was their occupation?

38. CARCHEMISH. A lamb, as taken away &c.

In what country was Carchemish? On what river? Who took it and fortified it? By whom was his garrison taken and destroyed?

39. CARMEL. A circumcised lamb, harvest, &c.

What is the situation of Mount Carmel? Who occasionally resided there? Of what great miracle was it the scene? How did God shew his acceptance of Elijah's sacrifice?

39. CHALDEA. Like demons, like plunderers, &c.

What was Chaldea? By whom is it supposed to have been peopled? Who lived at Ur in Chaldea? How are the Chaldeans spoken of in Job? For what is Chaldea often used?

40. CHEBAR. Strength.

In what country was the river Chebar? Into what river does it fall? Of what was Chebar the scene?

40. CHERITH. Cutting Piercing, &c.

Where was the brook Cherith? Who was commanded to conceal himself there? How was he fed?

40. CHIDON.

What event took place at Chidon? What was this place afterwards called?

40. CHIMHAM. *Like to them, as they.*

Near what city was Chimham? When did Johanan remove to it? What did Jeremiah do there?

41. CINNERETH.

Where is this city supposed to have stood? In what tribe?

41. CUSH. *Black.*

To what country is the name of Cush given? What countries are meant by it? What woman was a Cushite?

41. DAMASCUS. *A sack full of blood, &c.*

Of what country was Damascus the capital? How is it known to be a very ancient city? Which of Abraham's servants was a native of Damascus? Where is the city situated? By what rivers was it watered? When did David place garrisons in the city? Who was Rezin of Damascus? What king of Judah sought assistance from the king of Damascus? Against whom? By whom was Asa reproved? Who made war against Ahab and was defeated? For what did Benhadad send to consult Elisha the prophet? What was the end of Benhadad? Who then became king? What did he do? Who had predicted this? Who succeeded Hazael? What did Jehoash take from him? Who was king of Assyria? Against whom did Ahaz obtain his assistance? What did Tiglath-pileser then do? Who had predicted this conquest? What is the distance and direction of Damascus from Jerusalem?

43. DAN. *Judgment.*

Who was the fifth son of Jacob? How was his portion of Canaan bounded? For what was it celebrated? Which were its principal cities and towns? What did the Danites do at Mount Ephraim? Who was the most celebrated of the Danites?

43. DAN.

Where was the city and district of Dan? What was the city

called at first? How is it noticed in the history of Abraham? By whom was this town afterwards taken? For what is the expression from Dan to Beersheba used? Who set up a golden calf at Dan? When?

44. DEAD SEA.

What cities does the Dead Sea cover? In what beautiful vale were these cities situated? To what is this vale compared? What celebrated river falls into the Dead Sea? By what other names is this sea called?

45. DEBIR. (KIRJATH-SEPPHER) City of letters.

What was Debir called? Near what celebrated city was it? To whom did Debir fall by Lot? By whom was it taken from the Canaanites? What was his reward?

46. DIBON. Understanding, Abundance of knowledge.

To what people did Dibon belong? By which of the tribes was it first possessed? To whom was it assigned? When did the Moabites again obtain it?

45. DOPHKAH.

What was Dophkah? How was it situated?

45. DOR. Generation, Habitation.

Where was Dor situated? By whom was it conquered? In which tribe was it included? When was it destroyed?

46. DOTHAN. The law, or Custom.

Where was Dothan? For what did Joseph go there? What did his brethren do to him? How many towns were there of this name? How is one of them mentioned in the history of Elisha?

46. DURA. Generation.

Where was the plain of Dura? What did Nebuchadnezzar set up there? What were all men commanded to do? Who refused to worship it?

46. The EAST.

What portions of the world are those which are thus designated in the Scriptures?

47. EBAL. A heap, or collection.

Where was this mountain? What city was in the valley between the two mountains? From which of these mountains were the blessings of the law pronounced? From which of them were the curses pronounced? Who had commanded this?

47. EBENEZER. The stone of help.

How many men did the Israelites lose in their battle at Ebenezer? What greater loss had their nation? Who were slain? When did the Israelites defeat the Philistines there? What did Samuel then do? What does this name mean?

48. ED. Witness.

By whom was the altar called Ed erected? Where? For what? What is the meaning of Ed?

48. EDEN. Pleasure, delight.

For what did the Lord God plant the garden of Eden? What grew in it? Of what was Eden the scene? Where is it supposed to have been situated?

48. EDM. Red, bloody, earthy.

Where was Edom situated? What is it also called? Into what country does it extend? By whom was Edom peopled? What are the descendants of Esau called? What did the king of Edom refuse the Israelites? What did they offer to do? By whose commands? Which way did they then go? What did Balaam predict of Edom? When was this prediction fulfilled? Who was then the captain of David's army? To what country did the young king escape? What did David there do? In whose reign did the Edomites revolt from Judah? Why did God with-

draw his protection from Jehoram? What prophecy was then fulfilled? In whose reign was there a great battle between Judah and Edom in the valley of salt? What prophets spoke of the desolations that should fall on Edom? To whom did the descendants of Esau constantly shew their hatred? How were the Israelites guarded from such feelings? What does this law expressly forbid them?

50. EDREI. A great mass, Death of the wicked.

Of what country was Edrei the metropolis? Where was Og slain? Where was Edrei situated? Where was there also a city of this name?

50. EGLON. Heffer, chariot.

Of what tribe was Egion a city? Who confederated to attack Gibeon? Why? Where did Joshua meet the kings and defeat them? To what place did they flee? What did Joshua do to them there?

51. EGYPT. That binds or straitens. That troubles or oppresses.

In what division of the earth was Egypt? By what river is it traversed? In what direction? What Sea forms the northern boundary of Egypt? What forms its eastern boundary? What country is the southern boundary of Egypt? When did Abraham first go into Egypt? Who was the bondwoman of Sarai? Of what country was she? Who sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites? To whom did the Ishmaelites sell him? What was Potiphar? What did Potiphar do to Joseph on a false accusation? For what was Joseph brought out of prison? What was he made for his wisdom? For what did Joseph's brethren go into Egypt at first? For what did they afterwards go there? Where did Jacob and Joseph die? By whom were the descendants of Jacob persecuted? What celebrated lawgiver was born in Egypt? By whom was he hidden? By whom found and brought up? At what age

did Moses flee from Egypt? Into what land did he go? How long did he live there? For what was he then chosen? Who sent ten plagues on Egypt? Why? Who escaped into Egypt many years after? From whom? Whom did he marry? What wise king of the Israelites married a daughter of one of the Pharaohs? Who fled into Egypt for refuge from Solomon? Who was then king of Egypt? What king of Egypt came through Judah to war against Assyria? What good king went out against him and was slain? By whom was Egypt partially conquered? By whom was the country wholly subjugated? What was the general character of the country?

53. EKRON. Barrenness.

What was Ekron? What were the Ekronites the first to propose respecting the Ark of God? Why did they propose to return it to Israel? When were the Philistines pursued to Ekron? What god was worshipped by the Ekronites? What king of Israel sent messengers to this idol to enquire respecting his recovery from sickness?

54. ELAH. An oak, a carse.

Where was Elah? When were the Philistines encamped there? For what did Eliab reprove David at Elah? What relation was Eliab to David?

54. ELAM. A young man, a virgin, &c.

What was Elam? Who was one of its ancient kings? Whom did he cause to pay tribute to him? What residence of the kings of Persia was in Elam? Who mentions this?

54. ELATH. A hind; or strength.

What was Elath? Who took possession of it? When? What did he do from thence? What did Solomon build at Elath? For what? Who rebuilt Elath? By whom was it afterwards recovered to Syria?

55. EL-ELOHE-ISRAEL. God, the God of Israel.

What does this name signify? By whom was it given to an altar which he erected? From whom did he purchase the field where he erected it?

55. ELIM. The rams, or the strong,

When did the Israelites encamp at Elim? What is stated with respect to this encampment?

55. ELKOTH, ELKOSHAI.

Where was this village? What prophet was born there?

55. ENIM. Fears of terrors, formidable.

Who were the Enim? Who defeated them? Where?

55. ENDOR. Fountain, eye of generation, &c.

In what tribe was Endor? Near what mountain? Who lived at Endor? Who appeared to Saul at that time and rebuked him? What army was routed near this place? By whom?

55. EN-GEDI. Fountain, Eye of the goat, &c.

Where was Engedi? When did David and his men find shelter in its cave? What armies encamped at Engedi? What was the character of the country around it?

56. ENOCH. Dedicated, or disciplined,

For what was this city remarkable? By whom was it built? Where was it? When was Cain banished to this country?

56. ENROGEL, The fuller's fountain.

Where was Enrogel? Who hid themselves there? For what? For whom did Adonijah make a feast there? When?

57. EPHES-DANNIM. The portion, or effusion of blood.

Near what town was this place? Who encamped there? When?

57. EPHRA. Dust.

In what tribe was Ephra? Supposed to be the same as what city? Who was born at Ophrah?

57. EPHRAIM. That brings fruit, or grows.

Who was Ephraim? How was the allotment of Ephraim bounded on the east? How, west? How, north? How, south? What is stated of its towns? Which were the principal of them? What is stated of Shiloh? What was Mount Ephraim? Who lived there? What did Micah's mother save? What was made of this silver? What leader of the Israelites was of this tribe? Where was Joshua buried? Which of the judges was of this tribe?

58. FOREST OF EPHRAIM.

Where was the forest of Ephraim? What battle was fought in this forest? What happened to Absalom in it? What did Joshua advise the tribe of Ephraim to do? On what occasion?

59. EPHRATAH, EPHRATH. Abundance, or increasing.

Of what city was this the ancient name? Who was born on the way to it? Who was buried there?

58. ESHCOL. A bunch of grapes.

Between what tribes was the valley of Eshcol? Why was it so named? How was this bunch of grapes carried?

59. ETAM. Their bird, or their covering.

Where was the city of Etam? What was in its vicinity? When did Samson retire to this rock?

59. ETHAM. Their strength, their sign.

Where was Etham? When did the Israelites encamp there? How did God lead them thenceforth?

59. ETHIOPIA. Blackness.

To what countries was this name given? Why? Why did

Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses? What Ethiopian kings came against the Israelites?

59. EUPHRATES. *That makes fruitful.*

What was the great river of Asia called? Where did it flow? What does its name signify? Where does it rise? Through what places does it flow? Where does it fall? As what is this river mentioned?

60. EZION-GEBER. *The wood of the man.*

What was Ezion-geber? What was its situation? What did Solomon do at Ezion-geber? Who else built ships there?

60. GAASH. *Tempest, commotion, tumult.*

Where was the hill Gaash? What place was on its north side? Who was buried there?

60. GAD. *A band, Prosperity.*

Who was the eighth son of Jacob? How was his portion of Canaan bounded on the west? How, on the east? How, on the south? Whose countries did the Gadites and Reubenites occupy? What was the character of this district? What were the chief cities of Gad?

61. GALEED. *The heap of witness.*

To what was the name Galeed given? Of what was it to be a witness? What was their covenant?

61. GAULON, GOLAN. *Passage, revolution.*

Of what country was Gaulon an ancient city? In what tribe was it afterwards? Why is it noted?

61. GALLIM. *Who heap up, who cover.*

Is the situation of Gallim known? Who belonged to this village?

62. GATH. *A press.*

What was Gath? What was carried there? Of whom was it

the birth-place? By whom was it destroyed? Who rebuilt and fortified it? By whom was it afterwards destroyed? Did it recover its strength? Who laid it waste? What king of Gath befriended David? Whose posterity was slain at Gath?

62. GATH-OPHER, GATH-HEPHER.

Of whom was Gath-opher the birth-place? Where is it said to have been situated?

62. GATH-RIMMON. The press of the granite.

Where were there cities of this name? What were they all?

62. GAZA. Strong.

What was Gaza? What distance and direction was it from Jerusalem? Who carried away its gates? When was he taken prisoner there? What did Samson afterwards do at Gaza? How many persons were then assembled on its roof?

63. GERAR. Pilgrimage.

What were the kings of Gerar called? Near what city was Gerar? At what times did Abraham and Isaac go to Gerar?

63. GERIZIM. Cutters.

Near what city was Mount Gerizim? What mountain was opposite to it? Who built a temple on Mount Gerizim?

63. GESHUR. The sight of the valley.

Where was the kingdom of Geshur? Who retired to it? When? Who was then the king of Geshur?

64. GIBBETHON.

Where was Gibbethon? Who slew Nadab there? What was Baasha? What did he then do?

64. GIBEAH. A hill.

In what tribe was Gibeah? What tribe was nearly destroyed at Gibeah? For what? Of whom was Gibeah the birth-place?

Whose friendship commenced at Gibeah? What did they covenant to do? Of what did Saul become jealous? What did David do at Gibeah when Saul was troubled? What was the effect?

64. GIBEON. Hill, or camp.

Of what people was this the chief city? For what did they use deceit towards the Israelites? How were they punished? Who attacked the Gibeonites for having made peace with Israel? What did Joshua do? What miracle took place at this battle? When did Saul slay many of the Gibeonites? How was Israel visited for this crime? What did the Gibeonites then demand? Between what parties was there a great battle at the pool of Gibeon? Who was put to flight? Whom did Abner-slay at this time? When were the Tabernacle and altar at Gibeon? What did Solomon offer there? What distance was Gibeon from Jerusalem?

65. GIHON. Valley of Grace.

Where was the fountain of Gihon? Who was anointed king there? Who had been previously proclaimed king? Of what was Gihon also the name?

66. GILBOA. Revolution of inquiry, &c.

Where were the mountains of Gilboa? Between what people was there a battle fought at Gilboa? What did Saul do at this battle? Which of his sons were slain?

67. GILEAD. The heap of testimony.

Where do the mountains of Gilead lie? How do they extend? What memorial was on one of the hills? What was the northern part of Gilead called? For what was Bashan celebrated? What part of Canaan was first conquered by the Israelites? Where did the Gileadites slay 42,000 Ephraimites? For what? Which two of the judges were Gileadites? Which of the prophets is called an inhabitant of Gilead?

67. GILGAL. Wheel, revolution, heap.

Where was Gilgal? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? When did the Israelites encamp at Gilgal? What did Joshua set up at Gilgal? What other events then took place? About what did God instruct Joshua at Gilgal? What did Ehud do at Gilgal? What events in Saul's life took place at Gilgal? What miracles did Elisha perform there?

68. GIRGASA. Pilgrimage.

Of what people was Girgasa a city? Where was it situated? What were its inhabitants called?

69. GOR. Eminence, cistern, &c.

What events took place at Gob? Near what place, or the same as what place is it supposed to be?

69. GOMORRAH. A rebellious people, &c.

What was Gomorrah? What was it supposed to be in extent? For what were the city and its inhabitants destroyed?

69. GOSHEN. Approaching.

Where was the district of Goshen? Who lived there? Who gave it to them? How long did Jacob live in Goshen? On which side of the Nile was it? From what was Goshen preserved?

70. GOZAN. Fleece, or pasture.

Where was Gozan? Who were taken captive to Gozan? Of what was it also the name?

70. HACHILAH. My hope is in her.

Where was the hill Hachilah? Who concealed himself there? From whom?

70. HADAD-RIMMON. The noise of height, invocation to Rimmon.

Where was Hadad-rimmon? Between what kings was there a battle fought in the valley? Who was slain?

70. HALAH.

Where was Halah? Who took some of the tribes of Israel thither?

70. HAMATH. Anger.

Where was Hamath? What king of Hamath sent presents to David? When? By whom did he send them?

71. HARAN. A singing, or calling out.

Where was Haran? When did Abraham and his family sojourn there? After whom is it said to have been named? Who died and was buried there?

71. HARETH.

Where was the forest of Hareth? Who concealed himself in it?

71. HAROD. Astonishment.

Where was the well of Harod? Who encamped there? When?

71. HAROSHETH. Agriculture, silence.

Of whom was Harosheth the residence? What was Sisera?

72. HAVOTH-JAIR. Villages that enlighten.

What towns were called Havoth-Jair? Where were they? By whom were they taken? Who was Jair?

72. HAZEROTH. Villages, Hamlets.

What was Hazeroth? Who spoke against Moses at this place? How was Miriam punished?

72. HAZOR. Court.

Where was Hazor? Who was king of Hazor? Who delivered the Israelites from his oppression?

72. HEBRON. Society, friendship.

In what division of Canaan was the ancient city of Hebron? How was it situated? How far from Jerusalem? In what direction? How far from Beersheba? In what direction? When did Abraham live at Hebron? Who died there? Where was she buried? Who were also buried in this cave? Who lived at Hebron

after Abraham? Who were born there? Where did Jacob reside when he sent his son Joseph to his brethren? Where did he send him? By whom was Hebron taken and its king killed? By whom was it again conquered? To whom was it allotted for an inheritance? Who was first proclaimed king at Hebron? How long did he reside there? What city did he afterwards take and go to reside at? Who conspired against David at Hebron? When did the Edomites invade Judah and take Hebron? How was Hebron otherwise noted?

73. HELAM. Their army, their trouble, &c.

What people assembled against the Israelites at Helam? Who defeated them?

74. HELKATH-HAZZURIM. The field of strong men.

Where was Helkath-Hazzurim? Between what parties did a combat take place there? How long did they fight? What does this name signify?

74. HERMON. Anathema, Destruction.

What was Hermon? On which side of Jordan was it? For what is it celebrated? As what is it mentioned?

74. HESHRON. Invention, industry, thought.

Of what people was Heshbon the chief city? In which tribe was it afterwards included? When did the Moabites again possess it?

74. HIDDEKEL. A sharp voice.

What was Hiddekel? As what river is it supposed to be the same?

75. HINNOM. There they are.

Where was the valley of Hinnom? Between what tribes was it the boundary? What did the Israelites practise in this valley? Of what nature were these practices?

75. HITTITES. Broken, or trembling people.

Of whom were the Hittites descendants? What country did

they inhabit? Who were to expel them? In what part of Canaan did they live?

75. HIVITES. Wicked; wickedness.

From whom were the Hivites descended? By whom were they conquered? Where were they chiefly settled?

76. HOBAB.

Where was Hobab? Who was pursued thither? By whom? Did Abraham recover Lot?

76. HOR. Who conceives, or shews.

Where was Mount Hor? On what borders? Who died and was buried there? What is Hor said to be?

76. HOREB. Desert, solitude.

Where was Mount Horeb? Who fed his flocks there? What did God commission him to do? When did Moses strike the rock at Horeb? When did Elijah retire to Horeb? What did God then command him to do? For what did Elijah mourn and complain at Horeb? With what assurance did God comfort him?

77. HORMAH. Devoted, consecrated; utter destruction.

Who were discomfited at Hormah? By whom? What did they afterwards do? In whose territory was it included? What was it at first called?

77. ISHMAELITES. Posterity of Ishmael.

Of whom were the Ishmaelites descendants? Of whom was Ishmael the son? Of how many princes was he the father? Of whom were they the chiefs? What country do they still inhabit? In them what prophecy is fulfilled?

77. ISH-TOB. Who is good.

In what land was Ish-tob? What was its situation?

78. ISRAEL. Prevailing with God.

What part of Jacob's descendants formed the kingdom of Israel?

From whom did they revolt? Whom did they choose for their king? What was the first capital of Israel? What city was afterwards its capital? What did Jeroboam do at Dan and Beth-el? From what did his people fall away? Whom did he make priests? What evils did the people of Israel commit? How did God warn them? Did they regard his warnings? How did God punish them? What evil befel them in the reign of Pekah? Who came against Israel in the reign of their next king? What did he do? Who were then placed in the cities of Israel? With whom did they intermarry? What city did they rebuild? What name did they take? What were these people at first? What did they do after some years? What were read in this Temple? What did the Samaritans oppose when the Jews returned from their seventy years captivity? Who overcame their enmity and opposition? Who were the successive kings of Israel? In whose reign was the kingdom wholly subverted by Assyria? Who were the chief prophets whom God sent to warn them of their wickedness and idolatry? In whose reigns did they prophesy?

80. ISSACHAR. A reward is he.

How was the portion of the tribe of Issachar bounded? Which son of Jacob was he? Who was his mother? What beautiful valley was in his portion? What towns did the tribe possess? What celebrated mountains were in this territory? Which of the judges of Israel was an Issacharite?

80. JABBOK. Evacuation, dissipation.

Where does the Jabbok rise? Where does it fall? What boundary was it before the Israelites took Canaan? When did Jacob cross this river? What remarkable circumstance in his life took place at that time?

81. JABESH-GILEAD. Dryness—Confusion of Gilead.

In what territory was Jabesh-gilead? How was it situated?

What did the Benjamites do at this city? When? For what was their tribe nearly destroyed? What king besieged Jabesh-gilead? What did he require the inhabitants to do? Who came to their help and delivered them? How did the people of Jabesh-gilead feel ever after to Saul for this service? How did they shew their gratitude?

81. JACOB'S WELL.

Where was Jacob's well? When did Jacob live then?

81. JARMUTH.

Where was Jarmuth? By whom was its king slain? What was this city also?

81. JAZER. Assistance.

In which tribe was Jazer? How was it situated?

81. JEBUS. Which treads under foot.

Of what city was Jebus an ancient name? By whom was this city conquered? Who was its founder? What parts did the Jebusites occupy?

81. JEHOSEPHAT. The judgment of the Lord.

Where was the valley of Jehoshaphat? What brook runs through it? How are the valley and brook situated?

81. JERICHO. His moon or month.

In what tribe was Jericho? How far from the Jordan? How far from Jerusalem? In what direction from Jerusalem? What is this city called by Moses? How is it remarkable in the history of the Israelites? According to whose commands was it taken? What became of the city and the inhabitants? Why was Rahab saved? Who pronounced a curse on any one who should rebuild the city? Was this curse fulfilled? When? Who rebuilt it? What was there at Jericho in the time of Elijah and Elisha? What is said of the waters at that time? How did Elisha heal them? What change then took place in them?

84. JERUSALEM. The Vision, or possession of Peace.

What city was the metropolis of the Israelites? As what is it often spoken of in the Scriptures? Why is it so spoken of? What was its situation? By which tribe of the Canaanites was it at first occupied? In what tribes was it? Of what king is it supposed to have been the residence? Who partly conquered it from the Jebusites? Then who occupied it? When did David expel the Jebusites from it? What did he then do? How did he bring the Ark from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem? What was Jerusalem sometimes called? What did David begin to do at Jerusalem? What did Solomon do? How long was Jerusalem the metropolis of all the Tribes? Of which kingdom was it afterwards the capital? By whom was it taken and pillaged in Rehoboam's reign? By whom was it again plundered in the reign of Amaziah? When did Pharaoh-Necho enter the city? What did he do? When was it several times ravaged? What befel Jerusalem in the reign of Zedekiah? For how long was it besieged? When taken what was done to it by the Babylonians? How long did it remain in ruins? Who issued a decree for the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the Temple? Under whose care was this accomplished? By what people was the rebuilding of Jerusalem opposed? Where had they erected a temple? By whom were the Jews protected? What was at length completed?

85. JEZREEL. Seed of God.

Where was the city of Jezreel? What king of Israel had a residence there? Near whose vineyard? What did Ahab wish Naboth to do? Did he comply with the king's wish? What did Jezebel then do? By whom was this wickedness denounced? What did Elijah then foretell?

86. JOPPA. Beauty, Comeliness.

What was Joppa? What distance was it from Jerusalem? In

what tribe was it? What was on the west of Joppa? For what were the cedars of Lebanon brought by the sea to Jordan? For what did Jonah embark at Joppa? When?

The JORDAN. The river of Judgement.

What is the Jordan? Where does it rise? How does it flow? Through what marshes? Thence through what lake? Thence where? What is its length? When did the Israelites pass over it? What miracle then took place? What are some of its shallow parts called? When did Ehud take possession of the fords of Jordan? For what? How many men of Moab were slain at the fords? From what was Israel thus delivered? Who took possession of the fords some years after? Who sought to quarrel with the Gileadites? How many Ephraimites did the Gileadites slay at the fords? How did they ascertain if they were Ephraimites? When did Elijah divide the Jordan? When did Elisha divide the waters? With what? Who was cured of his leprosy by washing in the Jordan?

88. JUDAH. The praise of the Lord.

Who was the fourth son of Jacob? Who was his mother? How far did the territory of his descendants extend northwards? How far did it extend southwards? What tribes were to the west of it? How was it bounded on the east? What is said of this tribe? What city was partly in Jordan? Which were the other chief cities and towns of Judah? Whose natural descent was from the tribe of Judah? Who had prophesied this?

89. JUDAH. (KINGDOM.)

When was the kingdom of Judah separated from that of Israel? Who was its first king? What tribes is it stated to have embraced? What is known of the characters of the kings of Judah? Did the people of this kingdom forsake God as totally as the people of Israel? In whose reign did Shishak attack Judah? In whose

reign did Zerah, the Ethiopian attack Judah? What nations attacked Judah, in the reign of Jehoram? When did Jehoash king of Israel come against Judah? In whose reign did the Assyrians invade Judah? Under whom? When did the Babylonians first come against Judah? How was Manasseh punished? When did the Babylonians again invade Judah? In whose reign were the people of Judah taken captive to Babylon? How long did they continue in captivity? Whose prophecy was thus fulfilled? Who then proclaimed liberty to them? Who were the successive kings of Judah? Was this succession regular from father to son? Who were the chief prophets of Judah? For how long was Judah a separate kingdom?

91. KADESH-BARNEA. Holiness of an inconstant son.

Where was this city? For what were spies sent from Kadesh Barnea? How long were they absent? Who died at Kadesh Barnea? What did Moses and Aaron do wrong? What were they told at Kadesh Barnea? What did the Israelites commence from that place? How long were they from their leaving Egypt to their entering Canaan?

92. KADMONITES.

What were the Kadmonites? What part of Canaan did they inhabit?

93. KEDAR. Blackness, or sorrow.

To what country is this name applied? From whom was it derived? What is known of his descendants?

94. KEDESH.

Where were there cities called Kedesh? What is stated of Kedesh-Naphtali? Who had his tent at this place?

95. KEILAH. The that divides.

Who followed David to Keilah? In what tribe was it? What was David directed to do at Keilah? Who followed David there to slay him? To what place did David escape?

92. KENATH.

Where was Kenath? Whom did Gideon overtake at this place?

93. KENITES. Possession, or nest.

What region did the Kenites inhabit? Among what people did they probably live? Where were their dwelling places? Who alludes to their *nests* in the rocks? What did Balaam prophecy of them? By whom were they taken captive?

93. KIBROTH-HATAAVAH. The Graves of lust.

Where was this encampment of the Israelites? Of what were they here tired? For what did they *lust*? What flesh did God send them? What visited them for their murmurs? What was the consequence? What does the name signify?

94. KIDRON. Obscurity.

Where does the brook Kidron flow? How did David cross over it when he fled from Absalom? What good kings cast the idols and idol altars which they destroyed into this brook?

94. KIR. A city, a wall.

Under whose dominion was Kir? Where does the river Kir fall? Who took the people of Damascus captive thither?

94. KIRJATH-ARBA. The city of Arba.

Of what city was Kirjath-arba the ancient name? Which of the patriarchs resided at it?

95. KIRJATH-HUZOTH. A city of streets.

Whose city was this? Who accompanied him to it?

95. KIRJATH-JEARIM. The city of woods.

Of what people was Kirjath-jearim a city? What was it also called? In what tribe was it? How far from Jerusalem? How long did the Ark remain at the city? In whose house? From whence was it brought to Kirjath-jearim? Who removed it from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem? When?

95. KIRJATH-SEPPHER. The city of letters.

Of what city was this a name? Who took Debir from the Canaanites?

96. KISHON.

Where does the brook Kishon form two streams? How do they flow? Whose army was swept away by this river? Who were slain at this river? When?

LACHISH. She walks, she goes.

In what tribe was Lachish? How far from Jerusalem and in what direction? Whom did its king join against the Gibeonites? By whom was the king of Lachish slain? Who made this city exceeding strong? Who fled to it? When? What Assyrian king occupied Lachish? When? When did Nebuchadnezzar take it? What did Lachish imitate after the revolt of the ten tribes? By which of the prophets was it denounced?

96. LAISH. A lion.

Whom did Abraham pursue to Laish? For what? By whom was it afterwards taken? What did they subdue besides the city? What did they then name it? After whom?

97. LEBANON. White or Incense.

Where was Lebanon? Which was called Anti-lebanon? What name is given to the valley between them? In what does the district abound? For what is it celebrated? In what did Solomon use the cedar of Lebanon? How many were engaged in preparing it?

97. LEHI. Jaw-bone.

What did Samson do at Lehi? How was he supplied with water? What name was given to the fountain?

97. LIBNAH. White, whiteness.

What was Libnah? How was it situated? From whom did its inhabitants revolt? Why? Who encamped near it? What then took place?

98. LODEBAR.

Where was Lodebar supposed to be situated? Of whom was it the residence?

98. LUZ. Separation, departure.

To whom did Luz belong? When did Jacob sleep there? What did he see in a vision there? What did he do there afterwards?

98. MAACHA, MAACHATHITES. To squeeze.

To what were these names given? Did the Israelites expel the inhabitants? What then?

98. MACHPELAH. Double.

Of whom was Machpelah the burying place? Who besides were there buried? From whom did Abraham purchase the cave and field?

99. MAHANAIM. The two hosts.

Where was Mahanaim situated? To whom did it belong? Why did Jacob call it Mahanaim? What did it become? For what was it chosen by Abner? How long did he reside at Mahanaim? When did David reside there for a time? What wood was near to it? What happened in that wood?

99. MAHANEH-DAN. Camp of Dan.

What was Mahaneh-Dan? What does the name signify?

100. MAKKEDAH. Adoration.

What was Makkedah? Whom did Joshua take in a cave there? What was done to them? What did Joshua then do?

100. MAMRE, Rebellious, or bister.

When did Abram go to reside at Mamre? What did God make with him there? What did he promise Abram? What else took place there? What cave was near Mamre?

100. MANASSEH. Forgetfulness.

What was Manasseh? How was it divided? How was East-

ern Manasseh bounded? What were the northern and southern boundaries of Western Manasseh? Which were the most celebrated places of the former? Of the latter? Who was one of its noted persons? To what did he give the name Havoth-jair?

101. MAON. House, or habitation.

Where was Maon? Of whom was it the residence? What was near to it? Who abode there for some time?

101. MARAH. Bitterness.

Where and what was Marah? What did they find there? How did Moses heal the waters? What does Marah signify?

102. MARESHA.

What was Maresha? Whom did Asa conquer there? Who were natives of this city? When did Eliezer prophecy against Jehoshaphat?

102. MASSAH. Temptation.

Where was Massah? Who encamped there? For what did they murmur? How were they supplied with water? Whom did the Israelites *tempt* there? How?

103. MEDEBA.

Where was Medeba? Over whom did Joab gain a great victory there?

103. MEDIA. Measure, habit.

What was Media? By whom was it peopled? Who subjugated the Medes? From whom did they revolt? In what part of Media were the captive Israelites placed by Tiglath-pileser? When did Nebuchadnezzar conquer this country? Who afterwards took Babylonia? From whom? To what empire was it soon after attached?

103. MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

What names are given to this large sea in Scripture? Do many rivers flow into it? From what countries? Which is the chief?

101. MEGIDDO. *That declares.*

What was Megiddo? Whose army did Deborah and Barak rout near it? Who fled there? When? Where did he die? Who was mortally wounded there? When?

104. MERIBAH. *Strife, quarrel.*

Where was Meribah? For what did the Israelites murmur there? How was Moses to procure water? What besides took place there?

105. MEROM. *Eminences.*

What was Merom? Where was it? Whom did Joshua meet there? What great work did he then complete?

105. MEROZ. *Secret, leanness.*

Where was Meroz? For what were its inhabitants cursed?

105. MESOPOTAMIA. *Between two rivers.*

What was Mesopotamia? How was it situated? Where were the first dwellings of men after the Deluge? What did they then begin to build? What great city was built in the same plain? Where was Heber born? Who were also born in Mesopotamia? When did Jacob come there? How was he employed for seventy years? What wicked prophet resided there? Of whom was it the kingdom? Who delivered the Israelites from his oppression? Of what empire did it become a part? Of what other empires did it successively become a part? In what country is it now included?

106. MICHMASH. *He that strikes.*

To what tribe did Michmash belong? What was its distance from Jerusalem? Who ascended one of these rocks? Whom did they attack? What did Sennacherib do at Michmash?

106. MIDIAN. *Judgement.*

What was Midian? Of whom were its people descendants? What are the merchants called who bought Joseph? Of whom

was the party probably composed? With what were they travelling into Egypt? When did Moses flee into Midian? How was he employed? Who appeared to him at the end of forty years? What did God appoint him to do? By whom were the Israelites seduced into idolatry? When? Whom did Phinehas then slay? Who were slain soon after? What did the Israelites destroy? Who were slain many years after by the Ephraimites? Whom had God raised up to deliver Israel from the Midianites? Whom did he slay?

108. MIGDOL.

What was Migdol? When did the Israelites encamp between it and the sea? Who came to this city with Johanan?

109. MINNITH. Counted, prepared.

Where was Minnith? Who took it from the Ammonites? What does the prophet Ezekiel say of Minnith?

108. MIZPAH. A Sentinel.

What was Mizpah? Who was there anointed king of Israel? Where was Mizpah? Who gave it this name? Of whom was it the residence? Whom did Nebuchadnezzar make governor of Jerusalem? Where? What also happened to him there? Where was there another Mizpah? Who fled thither from Saul? By whom was he joined? What did the prophet Gad cause him to do? Where was there a district called Mizpah?

109. MOAB. Of the father.

What was Moab? When was it inhabited by the descendants of Moab? Who was Moab? With whom did the Moabites combine against Israel? When? Who was then sent for by Balak to curse them? What took place after the death of Joshua? By whom was he slain? Who was Ehud? What did the men of Israel do soon after? To whom did the king of Moab shew kindness? When? Whom did they afterwards join against

David? By whom were they defeated? What followed? What did the kings of Moab refuse to do after Ahab's death? By whom were they subdued? By whom were they afterwards taken captive to Babylon? What is farther known of them?

111. MORIAH. Bitterness of the Lord.

Where was mount Moriah? From whom did David purchase it? What did he erect on it? For what was it afterwards chosen by Solomon? In what was it then included? What is also said of it?

112. NACHON.

What was Nachon? Where was it? What occurred at this place? What was it afterwards called?

111. NAIOTH. Realties.

What was Naioth? When did David reside there with Samuel? Of whom was it a school? For what were messengers sent twice thither by Saul? What happened to them? How was Saul himself affected when he came to take David?

112. NAPHTALI. Wrestling

By whom was this division of Canaan inhabited? How was it bounded? What was its general character? In what did it abound? What were its chief towns? When did Benhadad ravage Naphtali? Who instigated this? By whom was this tribe carried away captive?

112. NEBO. That speaks, or prophesies.

What was Nebo? Where was it? What was the summit called? What did Moses view from Pisgah?

113. NEBO.

What tribe had the city Nebo? Where was it? By whom was it conquered and taken? What prophet speaks of it?

113. NILE.

Which is the principal river of Egypt? When does it over-

flow its banks? What good effects arise from its overflows? Where are the chief towns, and villages of Egypt situated? What is it called in Exodus? Who speaks of it as the "Sihor"? Who was placed on its banks in an ark of bulrushes? Why?

114. NINEVEH. Handsome, Agreeable

What was the metropolis of Assyria? Who was its founder? On what river is it situated? What did it become? What was its extent in Jonah's time? What was its population? Why was it threatened with destruction? What saved them? Who prophesied its ruin? How do we know that their predictions were fulfilled?

114. NO. (THERES.) stirring up.

Of what was No the capital? Where was it built? Who denounced its idolatry and wickedness? What became of it?

111. NOB. Discourse, prophecy.

What was Nob? What was done there by Doeg the Edomite at Saul's command? Why? When did Sennacherib halt there?

115. NOD. Vagabond.

Who was driven from among men for the murder of his brother? Whither did he go? Where is it supposed to have been? What did Cain say when he was driven from among men? (Gen. iv. 14.)

116. NOPH. (MEMPHIS.) Honey comb.

Of what division of Egypt was Noph the capital? What is said of it? By whom was it denounced for its wickedness? By whom was it successively plundered and destroyed? What is its present state? Who predicted this?

116. OLIVES. (MOUNT OF.)

What was Mount Olivet? By what was it separated from the city? By whom was David cursed here? When? What did Solomon erect on the Mount of Olives?

116. ON. Pain, force.

What was On? What does Heliopolis, one of its names, mean? What is the meaning of Bethshemesh, another of its names? Whom did Pharaoh give in marriage to Joseph? What did Jeremiah predict of it? Was it fulfilled?

116. OPHIR. Ashes.

To what country did Solomon and Hiram trade in ships? For what? Where is it supposed to be?

116. OPHRAH. Dust.

Where was Ophrah? What other name has it? Who was born there? What was Gideon commanded to destroy at Ophrah? Who had erected this altar? How did Gideon himself cause idolatry at Ophrah? What did Abimelech do there?

117. PADAN-ARAM. Of the field of Syria.

What was Padan-aram? Who were settled there? For what was Eliezer sent thither? With whom did Jacob sojourn there seventy years?

117. PARAN. Beauty, glory.

Whither did Hagar and Ishmael go and reside after they left Beersheba? Where was Paran? What noted places were near to it? Whom did Esau marry in Paran? What is it also called? When did the Israelites go there? For what were the twelve spies sent to examine Canaan? For what did God punish them? Who was stoned there? What other events took place there?

118. PENIEL, PENUEL. Vision of God.

How was Peniel situated? When did Jacob rest there? What did he then receive? By whom was Penuel built and named? What did Gideon do there? When? Why? By whom was it rebuilt? Where was the new city situated?

118. PEOR. Hole, Opening.

What was Peor? How is it mentioned? What besides took place near Peor?

119. PEREZ-UZZA. The branch of Uzzah.

To what place was this name given? What was it also called?

119. PERIZZITES.

Who were the Perizzites? How were the Canaanites to act towards them? What became of them?

119. PERSIA. That cups, or divides.

What was Persia? When was Babylon taken by the Persian kings? Who decreed freedom to the Jews? Who had foretold this? Whom did another king of Persia marry? What was Daniel's vision of Persia? What Jew was cupbearer to one of the kings of Persia?

120. PETHOR.

Of what country was Pethor a city? Where was it situated? Of whom was it the residence?

120. PETRA. Rocky.

What was the ancient capital of Arabia Petrea? How many of the Edomites did Ahaziah slay? Where? What city did he take?

120. PHARPHAR. That produces fruits.

What was Pharphar? What was the other great river of Damascus?

112. PHILISTIA. The country of the Philistines.

What was the chief country of the Philistines? What parts of Canaan did they inhabit? Of what were they never entirely dispossessed? Which were their chief principalities? With whom had they frequent wars? Who was the Abimelech that Abraham deceived? When did the Philistines become powerful enemies to the Israelites? By whom were they routed and subdued at one time? Who next began to deliver Israel? What did he do? What did David do to them? Who destroyed many of their cities? When did their power again increase? What other king of Judah

subdued them? What took place about the same time? Did they again recover their strength? When?

122. PI-HA-HIROTH. The opening of liberty.

Where was Pihahiroth? Who pursued Israel to that encampment? How does its signification describe the condition of the Israelites when they encamped there?

122. PIRATHON. His dissipation.

Of what city was Abdon a native? Where was he buried?

122. PISGAH. Hill, eminence.

Of what range was Pisgah a principal height? For what is it celebrated? Where was he buried?

122. PISON. Changing, or doubling.

Of what rivers was Pison one? What land did it encompass?

112. PITHOM. Their mouthful.

When did the Israelites build Pithom? What was it? Is its situation now known?

122. RAAMAH. Greatness, thandler.

What was Raamah? What is its supposed situation? In what did its merchants trade with Tyre?

123. RAANSES, RAMESES. Thunder.

Of what country was Rameses a treasure city? By whom and when was it built? What is its supposed situation? What other event in the history of the Israelites makes it noted?

123. RABBAH, or RABBATH-AMMON. The Great People.

To whom did Rabbah belong? What was its situation? Of whom was it the residence? Who besieged it? Who was killed at that time? From what time was it subject to the kings of Judah?

122. RAHBATH MOAB.

What was the capital of the Moabites? What other names were given to it?

123. RACHAL. Injurious.

What did David send to Rachal?

124. RAMAH. Elevated.

To what tribe did Ramah belong? Where was it? Who was buried near there? Where did Samuel reside? What did the Israelites demand there? What was Samuel commanded to do? Of what was he informed? Where was Saul anointed? Were there other places of this name?

124. RAMOTH-GILEAD. Eminences of Gilead.

What was Ramoth-gilead? To whom did it belong? Where was it built? What is it also called? Of what was it the scene during the reigns of the kings of Israel? Where was Jehu anointed king of Israel? How was Ahab wounded at Ramoth-gilead? Who was also mortally wounded at Ramoth-gilead? Of what cities was it one?

125. REHOB. Breadth, space.

What was Rehob? What was occupied by the district?

126. REPHAIM. Giant.

Who were the Rephaim? What celebrated giant is supposed to have been one of them?

126. RED SEA.

What is the Red Sea also called? What countries did it separate? For what is it celebrated in sacred history? By whose fleets was it navigated? From what ports?

126. REPHIDIM. Beds, or places of rest.

What was Rephidim? What did they want there? Of what they complain?

126. RE-SEN. Lean, or small.

What ancient city was situated between Nineveh and Calah?

126. REUBEN. Behold a son.

What was Reuben? How was it situated and bounded? What were its chief cities? What in particular happened to this tribe?

126. RIBLAH. Quarrel.

At what place did Pharaoh-Necho halt on his return from Carchemish? What did he do there? What was done while Nebuchadnezzar remained there? What was done there after its reduction?

127. RIMMON. Ezealed, pomegranate.

When did the Benjamites retreat to Mount Rimmon? To what was this name also common?

127. ROGELIM.

Where was Rogelim? Who resided there?

127. ROME. Strength, power.

What was the former metropolis of the world? What is it called in the Old Testament? As what does Daniel prophetically speak of Rome.

127. SALEM. Health, perfect, peace.

Who was king of Salem? What is supposed of it? What does it signify?

128. SAMARIA. His lees, his prison, his throne.

What was the capital of the kingdom of Israel? How far was it north of Jerusalem? By whom was it built? Of whom did he buy the hill? After whom did he call it? What did Ahab erect there? What did Benhadad build there? Whose body was brought to Samaria? For what did Naaman come there? What took place at Samaria after Ahab's death? How long did Shalmaneser besiege it? What followed? What became of the Israel-

ites? Whom did Shalmaneser put in their place? What name did they take? What city did they make their capital? When was Samaria rebuilt?

129. SEIR. Hairy, goat.

Whither did Esau go after he was reconciled to Jacob? Who were the inhabitants of the whole of the country? What was it thence called?

129. SELAH.

What was Selah? Of what nation was it the metropolis? Where did David defeat the Edomites? How many of the Edomites did Amaziah slay in the same valley?

129. SENEH. Bush.

Where was Seneh? What was the opposite rock called? What event is recorded connected with these rocks?

130. SEPHARVAIM. The two books.

Whom did Shalmaneser send to inhabit Samaria after the captivity of the Israelites?

130. SHAALABIM. That beholds the heart.

How was Shaalabim situated? Who desired to dwell here? To what did they consent?

130. SHAMOR. Prison.

What was Shamor? Which of the Judges resided, died and was buried here?

130. SHARON. His Plain.

To what was this name given? What was the first of these? How was the second situated? What was the third? What distinguished all these districts?

131. SHAVEH. The plain.

Where was the valley of Shaveh? What took place there?

131. SHEBA. Captivity, compassing about.

Who came to hear the wisdom of Solomon? What is she also

called? What did she bring from thence? What country is Sheba supposed to be?

131. SHECHEM, SICHEM. Part, portion.

In what tribe was Shechem? How far north of Jerusalem? How was it situated? When was it made the capital of Israel? Whom did Jacob's sons, Simeon and Levi slay deceitfully? For what? What celebrated well was near Shechem? What besides? Whose bones were buried there? What did Jos'ua address to the elders of Israel at Shechem? Where did he die? Who was Abimelech? What did he induce the Shechemites to do? By whom was he slain? What besides took place at Shechem?

131. SHEN. Tooth, ivory.

What did Samuel erect at Shen? For what?

132. SHIBMAH.

What was Shibmah? What is its supposed situation? For what was it famous?

133. SHILOH. Peace, abundance.

Where was Shiloh? What was set up at Shiloh? How long did the ark of God remain there? Where was it situated? What division of the promised land was made at Shiloh? What cities were also appointed? Where was Samuel dedicated to God? To whom did he minister? Who made themselves vile? Who was reprov'd for their excesses? What was declared to him? What happened to him? What other prophet lived at Shiloh? What did he announce to Jeroboam? What did Ahijah afterwards foretell?

134. SHINAR. The watching of him that sleeps.

Where was Shinar? What did the people after the flood begin to do there? How were they punished for their impiety?

135. SHITTIM. Scourge, thorns.

Where was Shittim? By whom were the Israelites there ensnared into idolatry? What was the punishment of the idolaters?

134. SHUNEM. Their change.

Where was the city Shunem? Who visited it frequently? By whom was he hospitably entertained? What did he promise her? Had she a son? What happened some years after?

135. SHUR. Wall, that beholds.

What was Shur? Who fled there? From whom?

136. SHUSAN. Susa. Lily, rose, joy.

Of what country was Shusan the capital? Who had a vision there? Of what great events was it also the scene?

137. SIDDIM.

What cities stood on the plain of Siddim? What became of them? What is the present state of this plain?

138. SIDON. Hunting, fishing.

What was Sidon? When was it built? How far was it distant from the latter city? For what was it celebrated? Who was the supposed founder of it?

139. SIMEON. That hears, that obeys.

Who was the second son of Jacob? Who was his mother? How was the division of Canaan allotted to his descendants bound-ed? What were its chief cities?

140. SIN. Bush.

What wilderness did the Israelites traverse between Elim and Mount Sinai? What did God send the first time, here? What did he command the people to observe?

141. SINAI. Bush.

To what was the name Sinai applied? What did God deliver on this mountain? Into what idolatry did the Israelites fall at Sinai? How were they punished? What plan was shewn to Moses on the same mountain? Where was it made, reared, and anointed? Who were consecrated priests of the Tabernacle?

Which of Aaron's sons were slain? Who was stoned? Who were numbered? What else was done at Sinai?

137. SION. Noise, tumult.

Which of the hills on which Jerusalem stood was called Sion? Where was it? What did it contain?

137. SODOM. Their secret, their line.

Which was the chief of the devoted cities of the plain? Who conquered it? When? Whom did he take prisoner?

138. SORER. Vine, hissing.

Where did Delilah reside? Who was she? For what was it noted? What river had this name?

138. SUCCOTH. Tents, Tabernacles.

What was Succoth? What other place was called Succoth? In what tribe was it afterwards included? What did Gideon threaten to do to its inhabitants? Did he do so?

138. SYRIA. Sublime, that deceives.

How was Syria bounded? What were its two chief cities? What did David conquer in Syria? When did the kings of Syria become more powerful? Which were its most celebrated kings? Who annexed it to the Assyrian empire? To what did it afterwards become subject?

139. TAANACH. Who humbles thee.

Where was Taanach? To whom did it belong? By whom was it governed in Solomon's time? What portion of the produce of the lands was rendered to the king?

139. TABERAH. Burning, Consuming.

What was Taberah? Why were they *consumed* at Taberah? What appointment took place there? Who then prophesied in the camp?

140. TABOR. Choice, purity.

Where was Mount Tabor? What did Barak assemble then? Was any other place called Tabor?

140. TADMOR. The palm-tree.

Where was Tadmor? By whom was it built? What was it afterwards called?

140. TAHFANHES. Secret temptation, hidden flight.

In what country was Tahpanhes? Whom did Johanan remove thither? When? Whom did they carry with them? Who is supposed to have died there?

140. TARSHISH. Contemplation, examination.

Is the situation of Tarshish known? For what did Solomon carry on trade with Tarshish? What kind of ships were the ships of Tarshish?

141. TEKOA. Trumpet, or sound of trumpet.

Where was Tekoah? Whom did Joab fetch from thence? What did she do? When was the city repaired and strengthened? Which of the prophets was an inhabitant of Tekoah? What other place was called Tekoah? How were these enemies of Judah destroyed in that wilderness?

141. TEL-ABIB.

Where was Tel-abib? Who went thither? When?

141. TEMAN. The South.

Where was Teman? After whom was it called?

142. THEREZ. Muddy.

To what tribe did Therez belong? Where was it? What remarkable event took place there?

142. THISB

In what tribe was Thisbe? Of whom was it the supposed

birth-place? Of whom besides was it the supposed birth-place? Did he dwell there?

142. TIMNATH. Image or figure.

In what tribe was Timnath? As what is it mentioned in Samson's history? Who were its occupants at that time? What other great act did Samson do there? For what?

142. TIMNATH-SERAH.

Where was Timnath-serah? What makes it noted?

143. TIPSAH. Passage, leap.

How was Tiphseh situated? In what tribe? To whom did its inhabitants refuse admittance? What did he do to it?

143. TIRZAH. Benevolent, pleasant.

In what tribe was Tirzah? Of whom was it the royal residence? What is said of its situation? What did the prophet Jehu predict there? Where did Zimri slay Elah? Who was Elah? What happened to Zimri there?

143. TUB. Goodness.

What was Tob? Who fled thither? Why? Who fetched him thence? For what?

144. TOPHET. A drum.

To what valley was this name given? How were the cries of the victims overpowered?

144. TYRE. Strength, rock.

Of what country was Tyre a celebrated city? Who were its supposed founders? What was its state in Joshua's days? Who gave valuable assistance to Solomon in building the temple? Where is Tyre frequently mentioned? How are its inhabitants described? What were denounced against it? For what? What is the present state of Tyre?

145. ULAI. Strength.

In what country was the river Ulai? What is said of its water?

145. UR. Fire or light.

Of what country was Ur a city? Of whom was it the residence? When did Abraham remove from Ur? What is it now called?

146. UZ. Counsel.

Who resided in the land of Uz? What land is it believed to be?

148. ZAAANANIM.

Where was Zaananim? What was near it? Who pitched his tent there?

149. ZALMON. His shade, his image.

Near what city was Zalmon? What did Abimelech and his followers do there? For what?

150. ZALMONAH. The shade, or sound of a number.

What was Zalmonah? What did the people do there? How were they punished? What did God instruct Moses to do? For what?

151. ZAMZUMMIM. Thinking wickedness.

Who were the Zamzummin? Who afterwards occupied their country?

152. ZAREPHATH. Ambush of the mouth, Cruelty.

In what country was Zarephath? Between what cities was it? With whom did Elijah reside at Zarephath? How did God enable him to serve her during a famine? What miracle did Elijah also perform there?

153. ZARTHAN.

Where was Zarthan? What was done in the clayey ground there?

154. ZERBOIM. Deer.

What was Zeboim? For what was this and the other cities of the plain destroyed?

155. ZEBULUN. Dwelling, habitation.

Which son of Jacob was Zebulun? What were the boundaries of this tribe? Which were the chief places in it? When did this tribe distinguish itself? Which of the judges was a Zebulunite?

147. ZELAH.

Where was Zelah? Whose family sepulchre was there? What were deposited there?

148. ZEPHATH. Which beholds.

To whom did this city belong? By whom were they expelled? To what was its name then changed?

148. ZEPHATHAH.

Where was the valley of Zephathah? What did Asa king of Judah do there?

148. ZEREDA. Ambush, Change of dominion.

Where was Zereda? Who was born there?

148. ZIKLAG. Measure pressed down.

In what tribe was this city of the Philistines? Who gave Ziklag to David? When? What did David do from this place? By whom was the city taken and plundered? What did David then do? At the time of what great event was David at Ziklag?

149. ZIN. Buckler, Coldness.

Where was this wilderness? When are the waters of the Jordan supposed to have flowed through it? Into what sea? How long did the Israelites wander in this wilderness? Who died in it? Who offended God and was punished? How did he offend? How was he punished?

149. ZIPH. This mouth.

Where was Ziph? Near what towns? When did David escape into the wilderness of Ziph? Who made a covenant with David at Ziph? What was it? (! Sam. xxiii. 17.) When Saul was in David's power at Ziph, what did David do?

149 ZOAN. Motion.

What was Zoan? Of whom was it probably the residence?

150. ZOAR. Little, small.

What was Zoar? For what was it saved? How is it supposed to have been situated? What was its ancient name?

150. ZOHELETH. That creeps, or slides.

Where was the stone Zohemoth? Who got himself proclaimed king there? What did he also do?

150. ZORAH. Leprosy.

Where was the city of Zorah? When did Rehoboam fortify it? Where was there another city of the same name? Who lived there? Of whom was it the birth-place, and the burial-place?

150. ZUZIM. The pots of a door.

Who were the Zuzim? By whom were they dispossessed of their territory?

PART. 2.—THE NEW TESTAMENT.

151. ABILENE. Father of the apartment

Where was Abilene? What was its chief city? Who was its tetrarch or governor? Who was then Emperor of Rome? Who was governor of Judea?

151. ACELDAMA. The field of blood.

Where was the piece of ground called Aceldama? What was it called? Why was it called the Field of Blood? For what purpose was it purchased? Why was it not lawful to put the thirty pieces of silver into the sacred treasury?

152. ACHAIA. Grief or trouble.

Where was the country called Achaia? What was its capital? Who was its chief magistrate? Of what did the Jews accuse Paul to Gallio? What did he command? Why? On what accusation would he have heard them? How does St. Paul address his second Epistle to the Corinthians?

153. ADRAMYTIIUM. The court of death.

Where was Adramyttium? Opposite to what island? What ship belonged to this place?

153. ADRIA.

Where was Adria? When was St. Paul driven up and down in this sea?

153. ALEXANDRIA.

In what country was Alexandria? By whom was it built? When? What Jews were of this city? What celebrated preacher of the gospel was of Alexandria? Who is supposed to have introduced the gospel at Alexandria? What part of St. Paul's voyage to Rome was in a ship of this port?

154. AMPHIPOLIS. A city encompassed by the sea.

Of what country was Amphipolis the capital? When did Paul and Silas pass through this city?

154. ANTIOCH. (SYRIA.) Instead of a chariot.

Of what country was Antioch the former capital? What were the disciples first called at Antioch? By whom was the gospel preached here for a whole year? Of whom was it the native place?

154. ANTIOCH. (PISIDIA.)

By what apostles was Antioch in Pisidia visited? Where did Paul preach to the Jews on the Sabbath? What did the Gentiles wish him to do? What did the Jews do? What did Paul declare to them? Then what did he do? How did the Gentiles receive the gospel? Who expelled the Apostles from the city? What did the Gentiles wish him to do? What did the Jews do? What did Paul declare to them? Then what did he do? How did the Gentiles receive the gospel? Who expelled the Apostles from the city? What did the Apostles do? Where were there other cities of this name?

155. ANTIPATRIS. For, or against the father.

Where was Antipatris situated? How far north-east of Jerusalem? How far south of Cesarea? When did St. Paul rest one night in it?

155. APOLLONIA. Pediton, destruction.

Of what country was this a city? When did St. Paul pass through it? Between what cities was it?

155. APPII FORUM.

Where was Appii Forum? How far from Rome? By whom was St. Paul met here? When?

156. ARABIA.

What was Arabia? How is it spoken of in the New Testament?

156. AREOPAGUS. The hill of Mars.

What was the Areopagus? As what was the Apostle Paul brought before that tribunal? Why?

157. ARIMATHEA. The light of the death of the Lord.

What was Arimathea? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? Who resided there? What is said of his moral character? For what did he beg the body of Jesus?

158. ASIA.

What do you know of Asia?

158. ASIA MINOR. (LESSER ASIA.)

What is the most western part of Asia called? Name its chief divisions? Who preached the gospel in Asia Minor? In what portion of Asia were the seven chief Christian churches? What did the Apostle John address to these churches?

159. ATHENS. Minerva, the goddess of Wisdom.

What was Athens? For what was it noted? For what did St. Paul visit Athens? What was the religious state of the city then? What did they do from their respect to what men considered divine? Whom is it supposed that they meant by the Unknown God? What did St. Paul say to them, after he had seen this altar?

153. ATTALIA. That increases.

In which division of Asia Minor was Attalia? What apostles visited it? When?

153. AZOTUS. Pillage, theft.

What is Azotus called in the Old Testament? Who was found at this city? After what?

153. BEREÄ. Heavy, weighty.

Where was Berea? What is said of St. Paul's ministry there? How does he describe the Bereans? Why were they more noble than the believers of Thessalonica?

153. BETHABARA. The House of passage.

What is supposed of Bethabara? What was John doing there? To whom did he bear witness? How is Bethabara remarkable in the history of Jesus?

159. BETHANY. House of Song.

What was Bethany? What was its distance from Jerusalem? Who lived in this village? What events in the life of Jesus took place here? What is the signification of Bethany?

159. BETHESDA. House of pity, or mercy.

What was Bethesda? For what did a multitude of impotent folk wait at Bethesda? What *mercy* was shewn to the first who afterwards went into it? What miracle did our Saviour perform at Bethesda?

160. BETHLEHEM. House of Bread.

Where was this celebrated city? Why is it a celebrated city? What fields are near the city? What did the shepherds do? When did Joseph and Mary flee from Bethlehem? Who were slain at Bethlehem? What does its name mean?

160. BETHPHAGE. House of early figs.

What was Bethphage? What did the disciples find at Bethphage? What does its name signify?

160. BETHSAIDA. House of fruits.

In which division of the Holy Land was Bethsaida? Why did Jesus pronounce woes on Bethsaida? Of which of the Apostles was it the residence? What does the name signify?

161. BITHYNIA. Violent precipitation.

What was Bithynia? With whom did St. Paul intend to visit this country? Why did he not visit it?

161. CALVARY. The place of a skull.

Where was Calvary? What great event took place there? Where was he buried?

161. CANA. Zeal.

In which division of the Holy Land was Cana? Of what was it the scene? What was the miracle? What other great miracle did Jesus perform at Cana?

162. CAPERNAUM. The field of repentance.

What was Capernaum? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? Who resided chiefly at Capernaum? From this circumstance what does St. Matthew call it? Mention some of the miracles which Jesus performed at Capernaum? Why did Jesus pronounce woes on the people of Capernaum?

162. CAPPADOCIA. Which see.

What was Cappadocia? What did some Cappadocians hear on the day of Pentecost? Who addressed his epistles to Cappadocia and other places?

163. CARIA.

Where was Caria? Which were its chief cities? Which of these was visited by St. Paul?

163. CEDRON. Black, or sad.

Where does the brook Cedron flow? What is it called in the Old Testament? When did our Saviour cross over it

163. CENCHREA. Millet.

What was Cenchrea? Who fulfilled a vow at Cenchrea? What member of the Christian church at Cenchrea does Paul recommend to the Romans?

164. CESAREA. (PALESTINA.) A bush of hair.

What was Cesarea Palestina, and what was its situation? By whom was it built, and how was it adorned? Mention some of the events which are recorded to have taken place at Cesarea? Who accused Paul before Felix at Cesarea? What did Paul do?

164. CESAREA. (PHILIPPI.)

Where was this city? What were its former names? By whom was it enlarged and called Cesarea? In honour of whom? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? What conversation took place near to this city? What did Jesus predict at that time?

165. CHIOS. Opening.

Where was the island of Chios? When did St. Paul sail by it?

165. CHORAZIN. The secret, or mystery.

Where was Chorazin probably situated? What did Jesus do there? Why did he pronounce a woe on the inhabitants?

165. CILICIA. Which rolls, or overturns.

What was Cilicia? What celebrated Apostle was born in its chief city? What city was that?

166. CLAUDA. A broken voice.

Where was this small island? What event in St. Paul's voyage occurred there?

167. CNIDUS.

How was Cnidus situated? Where is it mentioned?

167. COLOSSE. Punishment, correction.

What was Colosse? When was it destroyed? How? Is it supposed that St. Paul visited the city?

165. COOS.

What was Coos? When did St. Paul sail near it?

166. CORINTH. Ornament, Beauty.

Of what country was Corinth the capital? How was it situated? For what was Corinth celebrated? How long did St. Paul reside at Corinth? With whom did he lodge? At what did he work? Who appeared to him in a vision at Corinth? What did he announce? Who were among his converts of this city? What did he write from Corinth? How did the Jews shew their enmity to him at this city?

167. CRETE. Carnal, fleshly.

What is Crete? What is its extent? What is it now called? At what city of Crete did St. Paul land on his voyage to Rome? Who was the first bishop of the Christian Church at Crete? What was the character of the ancient Cretans?

168. CYPRUS. Fairness.

What is Cyprus, and how is it situated? What is its length and breadth? Of which Apostle was it the native-place? Of whom else? Who sailed to Cyprus from Antioch? For what? Where did they land? Thence where did they go? What did they do? Who was converted? Who endeavoured to turn away Sergius Paulus from the faith? How was he punished? Did St. Paul afterwards pass by this island?

169. CYRENE. A wall, coldness.

What was Cyrene? When were some of the Cyrenians present at Jerusalem? What natives of Cyrene do we read of in the New Testament?

169. DALMANUTHA. A bucket.

Where was this place situated? With whom did our Saviour land there?

169. DALMATIA. Deceitful lamps.

What was Dalmatia? Who first preached the gospel there?

169. DAMASCUS. A sack full of blood.

What was Damascus? What took place when St. Paul was proceeding thither? For what was he going to Damascus? What then commenced? Who lay in wait to kill him? How did he escape?

170. DECAPOLIS. The Ten Cities.

What was Decapolis? Why was it so called? Where did this region lie? For what did multitudes come to it?

170. DERBE. A Sting.

Where was Derbe? Of whom was it the birth-place? What apostles escaped to it? From what city?

170. EGYPT. That troubles or oppresses.

Where was this celebrated country? To what part of the Holy Land is it united? Who were commanded to go into this country? When? How long did Joseph and Mary remain in Egypt?

171. EMMAUS. People despaired.

Where was Emmaus? For what is it memorable? How did Jesus become known to them? What took place then?

171. ENON. His fountain

Where was Enon? How was it situated with reference to Jerusalem and Samaria? Why did John baptize there? What does the name signify?

171. EPHESUS. Desirable.

Where was this city situated? Who went to reside there? When? What famed temple was at Ephesus? What was the religious character of the inhabitants? By whom was a tumult raised there against St. Paul? By whom was it quelled? By whom was the Apostle much persecuted? What good effect followed St. Paul's labours at Ephesus? For how long did he reside there? Who is supposed to have been the first bishop of Ephesus? What apostle resided there many years.

172. EPHRAIM. That brings fruit, or grows.

Where was this city? What was its situation? When did Jesus go to it?

172. ETHIOPIA. Blackness, heat, burning.

In what division of the earth was Ethiopia? Who was its queen? By whom was her treasurer converted to Christianity?

173. FAIR HAVENS.

What place was called Fair Havens? On what coast? Why were these harbours so named? When did St. Paul land there?

173. GADARA. That surrounds.

Of what district of the Holy Land was Gadara the capital? What else do you know of this city? What is the surrounding country called? What miracle did Jesus perform there?

173. GALATIA. White.

What is said of the former state of this province? Did St. Paul visit Galatia? What did he do after his second visit?

174. GALILEE. Wheel, revolution.

What was Galilee? How was it bounded? How divided? Which was the chief city of Upper Galilee? Which were the chief cities of Lower Galilee? In which part did the reputed parents of Christ reside? At what town? What took place there before his birth? When did Joseph and Mary come to reside at Nazareth? What did Jesus do before he commenced his ministry? What did he do after his baptism, fasting, and temptation? Why was he called a Galilean? Why were the Apostles called men of Galilee? What was Upper Galilee sometimes called? Why?

175. GALILEE. (SEA OF)

What is the Sea of Galilee? Where is it situated? What was it called in the time of Joshua? What was it called in our Saviour's time? Why was it called the sea of Tiberias? What is

the extent of this lake? What is said of its waters? What miracles did our Lord perform on this lake?

176. GAZA. Strong.

Where was Gaza? What event is recorded in connexion with it?

176. GENNESARETH. The garden of the prince.

What places were called Gennesareth? Was this country visited by our Saviour? Whom did the men of the country bring to him? For what? What is stated of this district?

177. GERGESA. Pilgrimage.

Where was Gergesa? What country obtained its name from it?

177. GETHSEMANE. A very fat valley.

Where was the garden of Gethsemane? Who often retired to it? Who slept while Jesus was in agony there? What other events took place there?

177. GOLGOTHA. The place of a skull.

Where was Golgotha? What events took place there?

177. GREECE.

Where is Greece? What is the character of the country? For what were its cities formerly noted? What is its present, compared with its past condition? Who preached the gospel in Greece?

178. HEBRON. Society, Friendship.

Where was Hebron? Who resided there? Who was born there?

178. ICONIUM. I come.

Of what province was this a chief city? From what city did Paul and Barnabas go to Iconium? What did they do at Iconium? How were they used? Whither did they go?

178. ILLYRICUM. Rejoicing.

Where was Illyricum? Who visited some parts of it? How is it mentioned in the travels of St. Paul?

179. ITALY.

Where was Italy? What city was and is its capital? When did Aquila and Priscilla remove out of Italy?

QUESTIONS ON

179. ITUREA. A country of mountains.

Where was the district of Iturea? Who was its Tetrarch? How does its signification describe this country?

179. JERICHO. His moon.

Where .. as Jericho? What mountain is supposed to be the place of our Lord's third temptation? What did Jesus do on the east of Jericho? Whom did he restore to sight after he had passed through Jericho? With whom did Jesus abide at Jericho? What is said of the country between Jerusalem and Jericho?

180. JERUSALEM. Vision of Peace.

Where was Jerusalem? How was it built? What do you know of Mount Sion? What was on Mount Moriah? What was on Acra? Where was Mount Calvary? Which temple was standing in our Saviour's time? By whom was it built? When? By whom had it been enlarged and beautified? For what had Herod done this? When was this Temple destroyed? According to whose prediction? Has it been since rebuilt? Whose birth was foretold at Jerusalem? What event in Christ's infancy occurred there? What event occurred at Jerusalem in the history of Jesus when he was twelve years old? Where did he undergo his second Temptation? What events took place there soon after his ministry commenced? What great event took place just before his ministry closed? What did he then do? Whither did he go from Jerusalem, and what occurred there? What events occurred at his crucifixion? Did Jesus appear at Jerusalem after his resurrection? What did he do? What did the disciples then do? What did they await at Jerusalem? Whom did Peter heal at Jerusalem? What example was made of Ananias and Sapphira? Who was stoned? What event happened at Jerusalem in the history of St. Paul?

183. JOPPA. Beauty, comeliness.

What was Joppa? Who had a vision at it? What did it show him? What miracle did Peter perform at Joppa?

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY



182. JORDAN. River of Judgment.

Which was the chief river of the Holy Land? Who baptized in it? Who was baptized in it?

183. JUDEA. Praise of the Lord.

Which was the most southern province of the Holy Land? What province bounded it northward? By what country was it bounded southward? What was its eastern boundary? How was it bounded on the west? What city was its metropolis? What were its principal towns and villages? From what circumstance had it its name Judea?

184. JUDEA. (Hill Country.)

Where was the hill country of Judea situated? Who lived in it? Who visited it? When?

184. JUDEA. (Wilderness.)

Where was the Wilderness of Judea? Who was brought up and abode there? What did he begin to do there? What is its desert supposed to be?

185. LAODICEA. Just people.

To what province did Laodicea belong? With what cities was it destroyed? How? What is said of the state of the city at one time? Why is it probable that St. Paul visited it? Of what churches was that of Laodicea one? What does the Apostle John call it?

185. LASEA.

Where was Lasea? What are its harbours called? When did St. Paul sail near Lasea?

186. LYCAONIA. She-wolf.

Which were the chief cities of Lycaonia? Who planted churches in this province?

186. LYCIA.

Where was Lycia? Which two of its cities are mentioned in the New Testament?

186. LYDDA.

Where was Lydda? Whom did St. Paul heal there? How long had Eneas kept his bed with palsy?

186. *LYDIA.*

Where was this celebrated kingdom? Which were its most noted cities? Which churches of Asia were in Lydia?

186. *LYSTRA.* That dissolves or disperses.

Where was Lystra? When did Paul and Barnabas flee thither? Whom did Paul heal? What did the inhabitants suppose? What were they about to do? What were they afterwards persuaded to do? By whom? Whither did he and Barnabas then go? Whither thence? Of whom was Lystra the native place?

187. *MACEDONIA.* Adoration, prostration.

What was Macedonia? Which were its chief cities? At what place was St. Paul instructed to go into Macedonia? Who also preached in Macedonia?

187. *MAGDALA.* Tower or greatness.

Where was Magdala? When did Jesus go thither? Who is supposed to have been a native of it?

188. *MELITA.* Affording honey.

Where was Melita? What is its circumference? Who was shipwrecked there? When? What miraculous event took place when they were lighting a fire there? By whom was St. Paul entertained? How did God enable the apostle to requite his hospitality? What other miracles did he perform? How long did he stay on the island? What is the present name of this island?

188. *MILETUM.* Red or Scarlet.

Where was Miletum? Whom did St. Paul leave sick there?

188. *MILETUS.* Red or Scarlet.

Of what part of Asia Minor was this a port? When did St. Paul stay there? For whom did he send? Then what did he do?

189. *MITYLENE.* Purity, cleansing.

Of what island was this the capital? What was its distance from the continent? When did St. Paul touch there?

189. *MYRA.* I flow, or weep.

What was Myra? In what did St. Paul sail from this city? Whither?

189. **MYRIA.** Criminal.

What was Myria? Was it visited by St. Paul? Was he suffered to remain there? What was he directed to do?

189. **NAIN.** Beauty, pleasantness.

Where was Nain? What miracle did Jesus perform at the gates of this city? What other events in his life occurred at Nain?

190. **NAZARETH.** Separated, sanctified.

Where was Nazareth? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? How is it situated? Who resided at it? What did an angel announce to her? When did Jesus reside at Nazareth? What was he consequently called? How were the people at first affected when he preached at Nazareth? How did they afterwards feel, and what did they say? Why did he not perform many mighty works there?

190. **NEAPOLIS.** The new city.

Where was Neapolis? When did St. Paul disembark there?

191. **NEPHTHALIM.** They that struggle.

What territory was this? How is it mentioned?

191. **NICOPOLIS.** The city of victory.

Where was Nicopolis? What season did St. Paul pass there? What did he write from Nicopolis?

191. **OLIVES.** (MOUNT.)

Where was the Mount of Olives? From what did it derive its name? What was cursed here by the Saviour? What did he predict here? Whither did he ride from the mount of Olives? How? When? What other great event took place on the mount of Olives?

192. **PAMPHYLIA.** Every tribe.

Where was Pamphylia? Who preached there? Which were the chief cities of Pamphylia?

192. **PAPHOS.** Which boils.

What was Paphos? Who resided there and was converted? Who was punished there? For what?

192. **PATARA.** Which is trodden under foot.

What was Patara? When did St. Paul touch at this place?

192. PATMOS. Mortal.

What was Patmos? What was its extent? For whom was it a place of exile? Which of the Apostles was banished to it? In whose reign? What did he write while there?

193. PEREA.

Where was Perea? What was its most noted place? Is this place mentioned in the Scriptures? For what is it memorable?

193. PERGA. Very earthy.

Which Apostles visited Perga? Who left them at this place?

193. PERGAMOS. Height. elevation.

What was Pergamos? For what was it noted?

193. PHENICIA. Red, or purple.

Where was Phoenicia? For what was it noted? Which were its principal cities?

194. PHILADELPHIA. Fraternity.

What was Philadelphia? For what is this church commended?

194. PHILIPPI. Warlike, a lover of horses.

What was Philippi? Which apostles visited it? In consequence of what? Whom did St. Paul find here? Of what did he dispossess a young female slave at this place? Why were they angry with St. Paul? How did the magistrates order the Apostles to be punished? What took place at midnight in the prison? What was the gaoler about to do? What did Paul do? What did the magistrates order the next morning? What did the Apostles demand? How is Philippi remarkable? For what are the members of its church commended?

195. PHRYGIA. Dry, barren.

What was Phrygia? What did St. Paul do in this province? Which were the chief cities of Phrygia?

195. PISIDIA. Fitchy.

What was Pisidia? Which was its chief city?

195. PONTUS. The Sea.

What was Pontus? Who was a native of Pontus? Who is supposed to have introduced the Gospel in Pontus? Why?

196. PTOLEMAIS.

What was Ptolemais? What was its former name? When did St. Paul stop at it? By what name is the city now known?

196. PUTEOLI.

What was Puteoli? How long did St. Paul remain at it? When? How is it situated with reference to Rome?

196. RAMA. Elevated, sublime.

What was Rama? What cruelty was perpetrated at Rama?

197. RHEGIUM. Rupture, fracture.

What was Rhegium? When did St. Paul stay one day at this port?

197. RHODES. A rose.

What was Rhodes? What was its principal city named? What is the circumference of it? When did St. Paul stop at it?

197. ROME. Strength, Power.

What is Rome? Of what country is it the capital? Of what empire was it the metropolis? On what river is it? What is said to have been its population once? What eminent Apostle was taken a prisoner there? How long did he live there? Doing what? In what year was he probably beheaded there?

198. SALAMIS. Shaken, tossed, beaten.

Where was Salamis? Which Apostles visited it, and preached in the synagogue?

198. SALMONE. A city.

What was Salmone? When did St. Paul pass it?

198. SALIM. Fox.

What was Salim? Near what other town was it?

198. SAMARIA. His loss, his prison.

Where was the province of Samaria? Which were its chief cities? When did the Saviour go through Samaria? Where did he stop? With whom did he converse? What did she do? When was Jesus again going through Samaria? What did he do? What did James and John wish to do when the people would not receive him? How did Jesus reprove them? Who preached and worked

miracles at the city of Samaria? Whom did Peter and John rebuke? By whom was the city rebuilt? What did he call it?

199. SAMOS. Full of gravel.

What was Samos? Where is it mentioned? What was its extent?

200. SAMOTHRACIA.

Where was Samothracia? What is stated of this place?

200. SARDIS. Prince of joy, Song of joy.

Of what ancient kingdom was Sardis the capital? For what was it celebrated? What did St. John warn the church at Sardis to do?

200. SAREPTA. A goldsmith's shop.

What was Sarepta? What did a Syro-phœnician woman ask Jesus to do near there?

200. SARON. His plain, his field.

What was Saron? When did the inhabitants of the town of Saron turn to the Gospel?

201. SCYTHOPOLIS

Where was Scythopolis? What did John do there when he was baptizing? What was the city anciently called?

201. SELEUCIA. Shaken, or beaten by waves.

What was Seleucia? What Apostles sailed thence to Cyprus?

201. SIDON. Hunting fishing.

What was Sidon? For what was it famous? What did many of the Sidonians do? When was St. Paul permitted to land there?

201. SILOAM. Sent, or who sends.

Of what was Siloam the name? How did our Saviour heal a blind man at this pool? What other event took place near Siloam?

202. SMYRNA. Myrrh.

Where was this city? As what is it mentioned in the Scriptures? Of what is the angel of this church forewarned? What is he exhorted to be? For what reason? What is meant by "the angel?"

202. SYCHAR.

What was Sychar? Who conversed there? About what? What did he reveal to her? What effect followed this woman's

testimony of Jesus? From what did others believe? What did they say? What was the city anciently called?

203. SYRACUSE. That draws violently.

Of what country was this city? How long did St. Paul tarry there?

203. SYRIA. Sublime, or that deceives.

What was Syria? What went throughout all Syria? What was its chief city?

203. TABOR. (MOUNT.) Choice, or purity.

Where was Mount Tabor? What event took place there? Who talked with Jesus? In whose presence? What testimony was then given to Jesus?

203. TARSUS. Winged, feathered.

What was Tarsus? For what is Tarsus famous? What is said of the planting of the Gospel there?

204. THESSALONICA. Victory against the Thessalonians.

Of what country was Thessalonica the capital? When was it visited by Paul and Silas? How often did St. Paul preach there? Who excited a tumult against him? For what does St. Paul commend this church?

205. THREE TAVERNS.

What is stated of this place?

205. THYATIRA. A sweet saviour of labour.

What was Thyatira? For what is its church reproved?

205. TIBERIAS. A good vision.

Where was the city of Tiberias? By whom was it built? In honour of whom? What does St. John mention of its people?

305. TRACHONITIS.

What was Trachonitis?

306. TROAS. Penetrated.

What was Troas? Respecting what had St. Paul a vision at Troas? When did he again visit Troas? What did he do? What occurred to a young man named Eutychus?

307. TROGYLLIUM.

Where was Trogyllium? What is stated respecting it?

308. TYRE. Strength, rock.

What was Tyre? What was its distance from Sidon? What did many of the inhabitants of Tyre do? When did St. Paul visit Tyre? How long did he remain there?

309. ZABULON. Dwelling, Habitation.

What was Zabulon? Why did many of the inhabitants of Zabulon and Nephthaliim become disciples of the Saviour?

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JUST PUBLISHED,
EXERCISES
ON THE
TABULAR VIEW OF THE OLD TESTAMENT ;
ITS CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY, WITH
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1. To present the principal events of the Scripture History in as few words as possible, and at the same time to employ no general terms but what could be readily comprehended by pupils, or explained to them.

2. To combine with these events, a knowledge of the Chronology and Geography of the Scriptures.

3. To lead the pupils to search the Scriptures themselves for all details that could not be given in such a Tabular View, directing their search by references.

4. To furnish a complete series of Questions on the Old Testament, (above 3,000) with References to the Bible, where the Questions could not be answered by consulting the Tabular View.

5. To afford a constant help for Repetitions and Examinations.

6. To thus supply the means for acquiring a General Knowledge of the Old Testament History in a reasonable time, leaving much of the detail for other modes of instruction.

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ROLLERS, AND COLOURED IN PERIODS.

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In all Historical acquisitions it is much easier to remember that certain Events took place, and even their locality, than their order in reference to other Events ; and it is thought that this particular object will be gained by suspending in a School-room a Table of this nature, and going through certain portions of it at stated times, with the Pupils, assisted by Maps. In the preparation of this Tabular View, the Chronology of the Bible, and Townsend's Arrangement have been the chief Authorities. The Events are numbered from 1 to 418.

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